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THE SATURDAY COMMERCIAL
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The Daily Commercial.

The Latest News.

The latest intelligence from General WARREN states that he is strengthening his works, and continuing the destruction of the Weldon Railroad. Seven miles of it have been completely destroyed, and the rails broken and bent past all possibility of further use by the rebels. One line extends to within two and a half miles west of Petersburg, and is being further extended in the same direction. The rebels are fearful that General WARREN will so extend his line as to enable him to swing it around, and threaten the destruction of the Southside Railroad.

The rebels made a demonstration on General BUTLER'S position on Thursday, but they were repulsed after an hour's severe fighting. Our loss is reported at fifty. General BUTLER'S canal is reported progressing satisfactorily.

Considerable heavy skirmishing took place in the Shenandoah Valley on Thursday, between Gen. Sheridan and the rebel forces, which, however, did not amount to much. Private telegrams received in Washington Thursday night state that a battle might be expected Friday or Saturday. A report prevailed and was credited in Washington that a force of 5,000 rebels had crossed the Potomac above Harper's Ferry.

The War Department has issued an order that all negroes in the rebellious States found upon examination to be unfit for military service shall be turned over to the Quartermaster's Department, to be employed in whatever capacity they can fill. This is in order to prevent rejected men being presented at other recruiting offices, in hopes of finding some surgeon careless enough to pass them.

Major A. B. DYER, Superintendent of the Springfield Armory, has been promoted to be a Brigadier General, and has been assigned to the head of the Ordnance Bureau of the Army at Washington.

Measures are being taken to ascertain how many muskets, pistols, &c., have been imported into the country recently, to whom consigned, and what has become of them.

General SEDLIE, lately in command of a brigade of colored troops, has been relieved, and left the army, and did not mysteriously disappear as an army correspondent announced.

General BARLOW, of the Army of the Potomac, has received leave of absense for twenty days on account of his health, and has gone to New York.

Rebels Across the Potomac.

From our Washington special correspondent we learn that a report to the effect that a rebel force of five thousand men had crossed the Potomac above Harper's Ferry was credited at the capital. This may be true, as we had intelligence Thursday evening of a movement of a large rebel force towards Shepherdstown on that day, the skirmish line of which had been attacked by General Torbert. Heavy firing was heard that evening in the direction of Shepherdstown, the cause of which we have not yet learned. The telegraph lines were not in working order last night, and we are without our usual amount of dispatches from the armies, as well as from the Eastern and Western cities.

The Lake Superior Iron Mines.

A correspondent, writing from the Lake Superior region, furnishes some interesting items concerning Marquette, the great depot for the shipment of iron ore. The exports of iron are surprising. During the present season, up to August 11th, there were exported from Marquette the following amounts of ore and pig iron:

Jackson Mine	36,703 tons.
Cleveland Mine	29,958 "
Lake Superior Mine	43,274 "
Pittsburgh and Lake Angeline Mine	5,507 "
Total	119,542 tons.
Morgan Iron Company	2,208 tons.
Forrestville Iron Company	1,258 "
Pioneer Iron Company	1,095 "
Northern Iron Company	196 "
Total	6,357 tons.

This iron is worth, delivered on the dock: Ore, $4 50 to $5 per ton; Pig Iron, $60 per ton—making the value of ore and iron shipped to August 11th:

119,542 tons Ore, at $4 75	$567,824 40
6,375 tons Pig Iron, at $60	388,420
Total	$949,244 40

The exports of the season are estimated at 82,000,000. The high price of iron makes that a very valuable business, and, in fact, the inexhaustibleness of the Iron Mountain, and the great demand for iron, makes the iron mines and iron mining stock really more valuable and reliable than the copper mines.

The Jackson Mine, distant from Marquette about fourteen miles, is a vast mountain of solid iron ore, without rock, earth, or other working, ranging from sixty to ninety per cent. of pure iron. The ore is blasted off the surface like any stone quarry. There are four blast furnaces in operation at the various mines, but much of the ore goes to Wyandotte, Cleveland, and Pittsburgh. They use no ore yielding less than sixty per cent., the Scotch ore—the "velvet" and "grape" specimens—yielding as much as ninety per cent., which is richer than any other ore yet discovered, and the iron made from it is also tougher and better than any other iron in the United States, being superior in many respects to the far-famed "Swede."

Gov. Curtin and the War Department.

Governor Curtin, in answer to a resolution of the State Senate, has sent in a Message, reciting the facts connected with the raising and officering of the Second Pennsylvania Artillerry. When the regiment was first raised, Governor Curtin appointed Col. Gibson, of Maine, a Captain in the U. S. Artillery service as its commander. Very soon thereafter the conduct of Colonel Gibson became so offensive to the other officers of the regiment, and to slanders and slurs upon Pennsylvania troops so frequent and uncalled for, that a representation of the facts were made to the Governor, who asked the War Department to relieve him from the command. Two different letters sent to the Secretary of War elicited no reply, though a court of enquiry was held in relation to charges preferred against Colonel Gibson. The Governor then addressed the President, charging Colonel Gibson with violating the faith of the State by refusing to allow recruits to select the company in which they desired to serve; treating the Commonwealth with contempt, by returning the State flag presented to the regiment; using unbecoming language in connection therewith, and upon possession of an officer's commission, issued by the Governor, and court-martialing the officer for accepting it, and appointing all the commissioned officers of the regiment new regiments except the Lieutenants, Surgeons and Chaplain. For these reasons the Governor informed the President that he had dismissed Col. Gibson from the command, and revoked his commission. He called upon the President to immediately give orders which shall be effective upon all his officers to obey the acts of Congress.

1. By mustering out any field, staff, or company officers in the regiments of Pennsylvania volunteers whose commissions shall have been revoked and superseded by the Governor of this State, and

2. By commissioning in (except in cases provided for by the act of Congress) any persons who shall have been commissioned as such officers in such regiments by the Governor of this State, whether as original appointments or to fill vacancies.

To this letter no reply was received. Governor Curtin, finding the regiment without officers, ordered the Surgeon General of the State to send forward some to take charge of it. The Surgeon General of the United State Army sent word back that "the 2d Pennsylvania Regiment is a proven army regiment, organized by this (War Department) and the Governor of Pennsylvania cannot commission officers for it, and commissions by the Governor cannot be recognised." The Gov. called the President's attention to this "assumption of power," but no reply was received. Another letter to the President brought only a request for the Governor to meet the President in Washington to confer about the matter. The Governor, being otherwise engaged, sent Col. Jordon, who reported that the President was willing to remove Col. Gibson, but gave no satisfaction about the officering of the regiment, and that Governor presumes the War Department has not abandoned what he calls "its assumption of power" in this matter.

A boy named Binim, was kicked by a horse producing a fracture of the skull over the right ear.

Arrival in New York of Muller, the British Murderer.

His Arrest—The Ship Boarded in the Bay—Muller on the Victoria—His Arrival at Police Headquarters—Evidence of Guilt in His Baggage—His Appearance.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

NEW YORK, August 25, 1864.

Muller, the young man who murdered Mr. Briggs in one of the English Railway carriages, is here. The packet ship *Victoria*, on board of which he was a passenger, arrived here at 9 o'clock last night. Detective Tiemann, of the Metropolitan Police Department, boarded the vessel along with the Health Officer, off the Quarantine grounds, as soon as she came up.

Mr. Tiemann at once communicated the nature of his mission on board the ship. The Captain told him he was very glad to see him. He said he had been in continual terror from the moment the pilot boarded the vessel, the pilot having informed him of the facts in the case. He (the Captain,) was fearful that by some means Muller might get wind of the fact that his presence on board the *Victoria* was known, and that he would jump overboard. So he prepared one of his boats so as to have her ready at an instant's notice to be lowered if it should be necessary. He also ordered the mate to keep his eye on Muller constantly, and instructed him by all means to prevent anything taking place by way of defeating the ends of justice.

When the *Victoria* was coming over the Fishing Banks, a steamboat containing a pleasure excursion party passed them, and some indiscreet fellows on board espying the *Victoria* hailed her, and shouted "How are *you* Muller the murderer?" this caused the Captain to be still more fearful, but happily the murderer did not appear to take any notice of what was shouted.

Muller had been very happy with his fellow passengers throughout the entire passage, and had won the esteem of all. He would have been perhaps the last man to be suspected of murder.

After arresting him, Mr. Tiemann remained on board the ship with him all night watching him closely. Muller slept soundly all night, as if nothing had transpired to disturb his feelings. This morning, the prisoner was taken ashore to Staten Island, and soon after brought up to the city. Mr. Tiemann at once took a carriage and conveyed his prisoner to Police Headquarters and presented him to Superintendent Kennedy. At that moment I happened to be in Inspector Carpenter's room, and Mr. C. informed me of the distinguished arrival. We went to Mr. Kennedy's office and there stood Detective Tiemann and his interesting prisoner. Mr. Tiemann was making a formal report of his arrest, and the prisoner stood cap in hand, with his lips firmly closed, and his eyes fixed upon Mr. Kennedy. He appeared to listen with the utmost attention but uttered not a word. He was asked no questions, but ordered to a room in the Detective Department under the care of Mr. John Young, the Chief of that part of the force.

Mr. Tiemann informed me that while nearing port, Muller had evidently began to lay his plans with a view to avoiding detection, and he conversed freely with the mate of the ship who was at this time keeping him constant company. He asked the mate about the various islands around the New York harbor. The mate told him there were Staten Island, Governer's Island, Bedloe's Island, and what was called Gibbet Island, the place where they hanged people for murder. Muller stopped the mate at that point, and observed that he would not want to go to such a place as that.

Mr. Tiemann found the gold watch and appendages belonging to Mr. Briggs (deceased on the person of the prisoner; also the hat of Mr Briggs, and he had very little money, not more than half a sovereign. Upon being asked where he got the watch, Muller said that he purchased it from a man on the dock, in London, just after he had taken his passage. Of the hat he gave no account whatever. Mr. Tiemann asked him very few questions, as he regarded such a course improper and unkind to a prisoner in such a hard case to start with.

Mr. Kennedy has ordered Muller to be turned over to U. S. Marshal Murray, in order that the arrest may be formally made, and the necessary papers granted for his extradition according to treaty. The English detectives will start for home with their prize in Saturday's steamer, and Mr. Muller, who for the sake of obtaining a gold watch, has thus involved himself in trouble, bids fair to dangle in the air in front of Newgate Prison. The reporters are all on the *qui vive* some of them have gone down on board ship to get statements from the Captain and mate. A copy of the photograph of Muller has been secured by the reporter of the *Sunday Dispatch*. I have, however, given the leading facts in the case; indeed all that could be gathered this morning. Muller is decidedly German in appearance, not over five feet four and a half in height, respectably dressed, and is very "mum." SEIBREH.

FROM HARRISBURG.

Adjournment of the Legislature—Business of the Session—Governor's Message Approving Voting Bill.

(Special correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.)

HARRISBURG, August 25.

The Special Session of the Legislature was brought to a close at eleven o'clock this morning. During the Session there were passed some seventy different local bounty bills, together with a general bill on the same subject, two different supplements to the military bill, a supplement to the revenue bill, and a bill providing for the reception of the votes from soldiers in service.

Speaker Penney announced in the Senate that this was the last year of his official term as Senator, when the election of a new Speaker was ordered. William J. Turrell, of Susquehanna, an able and influential member, was elected and sworn in.

The following message, relative to the approval of the soldiers' voting bill, was received from Governor Curtin:

GENTLEMEN:—The bill entitled An act to regulate elections by soldiers in actual military service, has been just presented to me within half an hour of your final adjournment.

There has been no time to examine its provisions. I have signed it, because if I should fail to do so our soldiers would be deprived of the enjoyment of their franchise at the election which will occur before your next meeting, and because, under these circumstances, I think I ought to assume that the provisions of this bill have been carefully and wisely framed and considered by the Legislature.

Oil Matters.

The late discovery of oil in Greene county, in the Dunkard region, is an important one for the development of the wealth of that vicinity

The editor of the Waynesburg *Messenger* says he is honestly of opinion that when capital and enterprise shall have developed the lands along this creek, that locality will be found to compare, in the extent of its oil production, with the Venango district, while in the purity, gravity and value of the oil, it is acknowledged to be infinitely superior. His convictions on this subject are based upon actual knowledge and observation of both regions, and of the geological formations and surface indications.

"We are gratified to learn that we are not alone in these favorable impressions and sanguine hopes. Scientific men and experienced and practical oil operators, coming in daily, and are investing liberally of their own means, and directing the attention of capitalists to the promising character of the Dunkard country. Already several large companies have been organized in Pittsburgh and the East, and will soon commence operations on an extensive scale. In the mean time, individual energy and local enterprise are doing much for the favored locality. New derricks spring up every few days, and the process of sinking wells goes on in many instances without interruption, night or day. The Wiley well is still yielding largely."

The Phillips Oil Company have struck a new well on the Widow McClintock's Farm, which pumped thirty barrels, with frequent stoppages. The oil was struck at the third sand rock.

The tubing is too near the bottom, drawing the sediment and pieces of rock, which cuts the sucker, and causes a derangement in pumping. If it had been properly tubed, it will doubtless yield 100 barrels per day. The same company have a good show in another well on the same farm, at the depth of 900 feet, from which two barrels a day can be dipped with the sand pump. A sixteith interest in the well first mentioned, was sold a few days since for $5,000, and since re-sold for $10,000.

The Clarion *Banner* says: We learn that the contractors for boring the wells at Blyson's Run have erected their derricks and built their shanties, and only await the arrival of the engines to commence more active operations. In view of the oil prospect on the Clarion, it is said that property in Strattanville is rapidly on the rise. The farm at the mouth of Deer Creek, near Hyde's Ferry, has been bought by a company for oil purposes. A well bored on this property many years ago, it is said, was abandoned on account of the prevalence of oil. Some oil from it was taken to Pittsburgh and sold for medicinal purposes. It is currently reported that the Sligo Iron Company, south of Clarion, have struck oil at the depth of 970 feet and have a flowing well.

Late Military Intelligence.

A correspondent with the Army of the Potomac, writing about the engagement of Sunday last, says that wounded rebel officers and men left in our hands state that the enemy have only six days' rations in Petersburg, and express the opinion that another grand effort will be made to regain possession of the railroad, as they consider its possession of vital importance. The brigade of Pennsylvania Reserves, whose time had not expired when the division went out of service, and most of whom were captured in the engagement on Friday last, made a resistance, in this their last fight, well worthy of their past history. The bucktails, who were armed with the Spencer repeating rifle, used their guns until the enemy were close upon them, and when capture was seen to be inevitable, broke them to prevent the enemy from getting possession of them. The ground where they fought was literally strewn with broken stocks and bent barrels. Two officers and one hundred and eighty men are all that now remain in the army of the Potomac of the old Reserve Corps.

Another correspondent says: In Gen. Butler's army there are many regiments of colored troops, who, thus far, have inspired confidence in their officers by the discipline and bearing which they have evinced under the incessant fire of the enemy, along the lines, and the handsome manner in which they have borne themselves whenever the opportunity placed them in front of the rebels. It would not be extravagant to predict that they will yet accomplish more brilliant achievements. The blindness of the officers is reflected in the unflinching metal of the men in the most trying positions where duty calls them. There is not a day but what some brave black defender of the Union is made to bite the dust by a rebel sharpshooter or picket, but his place is immediately and cheerfully filled by another under the inspiring glance of such commanders as Colonels Wright, Pratt, and Acting Brigadier General A. G. Draper. They are ever on the alert to catch a glimpse of a rebel, to whom they send their compliments by means of a leaden messenger. Between the negroes and the enemy it is war to the death. The colored troops have cheerfully accepted the conditions of the Confederate Government that between them no quarters is to be shown.

The military situation, says a correspondent, was never more encouraging. The Army of the Potomac during the past few days has successfully performed several strategic movements, which surprised the enemy and gave to us many important advantages. The successful "onward to Richmond," the severing of the Weldon railroad, by means of which the enemy has received all his supplies from the South, and the demonstrations against Petersburg, each one of which is a grand campaign, can be regarded as nothing less than the successful accomplishment of a masterly mind. When or where the Commander-in-Chief will suddenly appear is a matter which, under the circumstances, should be left to the development of his strategy. Advancing on several points at the same time, he can easily outflank the enemy. One of his principal means of maintaining his position in different parts of the country has been the celerity with which he can also move great bodies of troops to places which our army was about to attack. Everything betokens success. The army is in the best of spirits.

The entire loss of the Fifth Corps on Sunday is now said to have been five thousand.

From General Sheridan's Department, everything now seems to show that the enemy in the valley are falling back on Richmond, evidently the result of the recent successful operations in front of Petersburg. The contemplated counter movement is doubtless deemed a failure, and a recall has been sounded. This will explain much of the mysterious in regarding the operations of this part of our forces. They were to amuse Early while the real key movement was executed by Warren on the Weldon railroad. Doubtless the burning down of Gen. Sheridan on Halltown was only a seductive snare to allure the rebel General on and keep him engaged.

The 189th Pennsylvania Regiment, which was recruited for provost duty in the State but now with the Army of the Potomac, participated in the battles on the Weldon Railroad. A correspondent, writing on the 22d, says: Company B, of the 187th Pennsylvania regiment, twenty-men strong, which highly elated the gallant boys of that mess. The battle lasted for three hours. The loss of the rebels cannot be estimated, but, thanks to our breast works, it was slight. We are looking for another attack to-night, but are prepared for it; so let them come, and the more the merrier. We are living on rebel provender, and appreciate liver-grown cattle, with its meat tender and as sweet as any produced in Old Chester Valley."

A letter from Pensacola, Fla., dated August 16th, says: Deserters who reported on the 9th of August at General Asboth's headquarters, Fort Barrancas, Florida, and who came from Columbus, Georgia, state that all the machinery from the rebel arsenal and other Government workshops was packed on July 25th on the 25th of July, and sent from Columbus, via Macon and Millen, to Augusta, Georgia, where the extensive powder mills are, and that it is generally believed that Hood's army, if forced to abandon Atlanta, will fall back on the same line, the only railroad communication left—the railroad to Monigomery, as well as to Madison, being already destroyed. General Bragg was on the 25th of July in Columbus, ordering out all the men from sixteen to fifty-five, and directing in person the removal of all valuable rebel Government property.

FROM MOBILE.

Rebel Account of the Situation.

THE CITY TO BE BOMBARDED.

From the Mobile papers of the 15th.

There seems to be some fears on the part of the people of Mobile, that the enemy, as at other places where he has been baffled, may open fire upon Mobile. The *Tribune* says:

The General in command here, we learn, has received information that there is a probability that the city will be subjected to a bombardment early next week, from the water side. With his artillery, the enemy, without falling against intrenchments, can occupy us with this much. And so, within less than one week from the present time, shells may be falling on the tops of our houses.

The *Tribune* then urges all non-combatants to leave the city. Speaking of the probable bombardment of the city, it says:

"Those who have read of the terrors which result from this sort of work, or who have experienced it in some of our cities, need not be told how terrible it is. Of all terrible things it is the most terrible; and those who think that their children and wives can endure it, had better at once get ready to send them to a place of safety and quietude. In saying this, we do not mean to suggest the idea that Mobile is to be possessed by the enemy, but only that we shall have to summon up fortitude and submit to much danger in order to hold it."

The *Register* thinks that Mobile will soon be attacked by the enemy. It says:

"Official information has been received that Fort Morgan has been invested by the enemy's fleet, and by a land force, and that the fight was to have commenced yesterday. On the land side the enemy was formed in three lines, and General Page had already engaged them with his skirmishers. The calculation of the enemy is, thus he will reduce the fort in four days, and then move immediately to the attack of the city. Next Tuesday is the day fixed for the attack.

In another column, and before receiving this information, we have given our entire views in regarding the operations of this part of our forces. They were to amuse Early while the real key movement was executed by Warren on the Weldon railroad. Doubtless the burning down of Gen. Sheridan on Halltown was only a seductive snare to allure the rebel General on and keep him engaged.

The *Register* says of the situation at Atlanta:

"Our line extends from the Atlanta and Augusta Railroad on the east of the town to the north side of the city; thence along the western suburbs to the Macon Railroad on the south, and thence south along this road to the junction of the Western and Macon railroads, which is six miles south of Atlanta. The Yankees line is from fifty to nine hundred yards from ours."

Editorially the paper says: "The enemy has no force north of the James River now but Foster's troops which guard the pontoons at Deep Bottom.

The following telegram appears in the paper:

"MOBILE, August 21st.—A Federal force occupied Oxford to-day. The operator at Jackson reports a great riot at New Orleans, in which the Yankees have been killed. The riot is said to have arose in consequence of Canby's attempts to enforce the draft. The negro troops were called out to suppress it but it is still going on."

We have the Petersburg *Express* of August 19th and 20th. They state the important fact that while Warren was fighting on the Weldon Railroad on the 18th a body of Yankee cavalry crossed at or through Dewwiddie county on a raid towards the South side of the road. We complete the following items:

"The impressing officer calls upon the citizens of Muscogee and Harris counties, Georgia, to send one out of every five of their able-bodied negroes, between the ages of eighteen and fifty-five, to work or serve as teamsters in Hood's army, and adds that they will be pressed unless sent promptly. The papers assert positively that General Ferguson, "dashing cavalry" and commander of a Yankee negro brigade," was killed August 18th. Considerable contributions of provisions from Raleigh to the suffering classes of Petersburg are now lodged with Banks. Letters from Atlanta say Sherman was receiving large reinforcements in the first half of August."

Montgomery papers report that the road from that city to Atlanta will probably be repaired by September first. The Confederate troops in and around Mobile had not received their pay for several months, and there is much complaint and great suffering, in which emergency the bank of Mobile came forward and loaned the paymaster one hundred thousand dollars to pay them off with.

The paper has a sharp paragraph upon Lieut. Col. Richard M. Cuyler, commandant of the Arsenal at Macon, whom it calls a miserable skunk. It asserts that he ran out to shake hands with Gen. Stoneman when he was marched in as a prisoner; tendered him the use of his house, and told him to command his services at any time.

A loss of one thousand men in operations north of the James river is admitted. A variety of predictions as to the fate of Warren, Grant, and the Yankees on the Weldon railroad, is indulged in, all of which have come to naught.

We have also the Raleigh *Progress* of August 10th and 12th, both of which are mainly filled with extracts from Northern and foreign papers. An Atlanta telegram of the 10th, however, notices that in the skirmishing of the preceding day the rebel Maj.-Gen. Bates was wounded in the leg. The Senior reserves of the Second North Carolina Congressional District have been organized for home defence.

It will be remembered that the *Progress* supported the opposition ticket in the late election. Reviewing the result of that contest, it remarks:

"Those who supported Holden were just ass loyal and will sacrifice just as much for the country as those who supported Vance. The friends of Mr. Holden desire no further agitation and will provoke no controversy, but they will not remain quiet under insult and outrage. Though defeated, our principles remain, and we still adhere to them. While we submit to the voice of the ballot-box like good citizens, we tell certain Virginia editors that if they want to crush out treason they need not find its branch nearer at home than in North Carolina. There is not now, and never will be, any party in this State that wants to secede and go back to the Union. We want no peace, but we shall never seek it in secession, for we have tried that once, and are satisfied with bitter experience."

We have, too, the Greensboro, N. C., *Patriot* of August 18th, which begins a long editorial with the assertion that the State has covered herself all over with glory imperishable in re-electing Gov. Vance. The article is the most extravagant and highfalutan laudation of Vance that is possible, and denounces Holden in unsparing terms. The paper contains the following official statement of the programme of Trentalin the new rebel Secretary of the Treasury:—

First—All foreign supplies to be paid for in bills drawn against cotton in them, and for cotton purchased to be paid for by selling Sterling Exchange to replace the cost. Third—Domestic purchases to be paid for in certificates of indebtedness, now known as hypothecation. Fourth—Treasury notes now legally extant and recalled under operations of loans or otherwise to be re-issued when necessary to meet payments not otherwise provided for in this plan. Fifth—The old notes to be recalled for certificates bearing four per cent. interest and payable on demand after ninety days. Sixth—The receipt of Government dues by anticipation of coupons for certain purposes.

From the Richmond Examiner, August 20th.

At this very moment, above all other things, there is need of the utmost energy and vigilance in the military administration. Now, especially, every movement of a treacherous and cunning enemy must be watched and baffled. If there be any one proposition perfectly self-evident, it is that the disposition to peace which begins to be apparent in the enemy's country proceeds entirely from the failure of their grand campaign up to this date; and that the said disposition to peace will last just so long as our resistance remains unbroken and invincible. One material Yankee success now, and that peace party at the North, which our soldiers have created and now sustain, would sink overwhelmed, abashed and silenced under a renewed and universal shriek for war. Whether these peaceful indications at the North be genuine and *bona fide*, or a mere feint to draw away our attention from the serious and vital business; whether they are destined to ripen into a cessation of hostilities and beginning of negotiations, or to perish with the "Peace Democrats"—in either case, and in any case, it behooves us to hurl back every assault with more desperate resolution, to deal every blow quicker and heavier than ever. If negotiation is to come, we shall stand upon the better or the worse ground to insist upon our just demands, precisely according to our advantages or disadvantages in the field. And so absolutely is this true, that it may be affirmed our army has not only made negotiation for peace possible, but will itself change the terms. Diplomatists, commissioners, conventions, would do nothing, and could do nothing, save precisely so far as the achievements of our army should have furnished the basis and the elements of their action.

This is even on the favorable supposition that those apparent movements for peace are serious, and are not intended only to checkmate or flank a political party for the approaching election, and to unite and combine (which is indeed, the avowed object of them) the whole North in the policy of determined war. There is, probably, another design in these peace demonstrations; and a design still more dangerous to us, if it should in any degree succeed; it is to lull our vigilance and turn away our attention from the approaching campaign of Grant. That General has still a very large army close at our doors; he is not an utter idiot, by any means; nor a coward, nor always drunk; it would, doubtless, be most agreeable to us to persuade ourselves that all pluck and vigor are taken out of him and his army, and that he would tamely adopt the programme we are so fond of tracing out for him; namely, to lie down lazily in the unwholesome swamps until the sickly season shall have spread the wasted relics of his host as manure or topdressing upon Virginia soil. This cannot and will not be. Move he must; and that rapidly, suddenly, and, if possible, in some unexpected manner. He must break out of the deadlock, in which we hoped to have charmed him, and carry on, to the last moment, the vigorous prosecution of the war. He is well aware that whether this fall is to bring peace or not to his country's hopes or pretensions in either event now depend upon him. If the Federal troops can seriously hurt us in any quarter, then their Government will be the party commanded for either alternative. If there is to be an offer of negotiation, it is the army which must place them—as our army must place us—on the precise ground we shall severally occupy, and define the exact demands which we may severally set up.

All this is so very plain that it may seem needless to say it; but, in truth, our people are in danger of securing a peace upon the basis of our independence, that they are prone to imagine the enemy must be as tired of the war as we are; not considering that the Yankee nation has really as yet suffered but little compared with us; and that nothing is chiefly to come, and though certain enough in the future, does not bear upon them with such a severe present pressure as to make them apply to us for quarter. Besides, they have sense enough to know that the future pains and penalties of their wicked war would be hastened by a peace on the basis of our independence. If they could only get, even yet, have a chance of conquering us, or so much as detaching some states from the confederacy, they would hope to escape those pains and penalties altogether. Accordingly, Grant has only been waiting to do us all the hurt possible within the next few weeks. Not only the fortunes of the present administration, but the destiny of their whole country, whether in peace or war, depends upon this alone.

Accordingly, Grant has awakened from his treacherous slumber. He is moving heavy forces rapidly both by his left and his right flank; and while he is about to deliver the ultimate direct and furious blow at Richmond, with the other he strikes once more at our lines of communication with the South. If Early were not soon expelling the garbage of Pennsylvania, Sheridan could but sweep him out of his path, so as to advance once more to Lynchburg, Grant might even yet realize his plan of the great Virginia campaign.

These days are passing over our heads are truly days of crisis, and perhaps peril; and at a moment when northern breezes come laden with the sounds of armistice and peace, we must all feel that we are not so completely in the hands of our Generals and our noble army as at this very moment. It happens, too, that Sherman, in Georgia, the course of whose campaign has closely resembled that of Grant in Virginia, and whom we fancied reduced to a checkmate before Atlanta, as Grant before Petersburg, was, by last advices striking out again to his right.

He had got possession of the railroad connecting Atlanta with Montgomery, and was so pressing it with his corps on the left of his position that it was said Hood must either deliver a general battle or else evacuate Atlanta.

The elaborate operations also against Mobile and the newest expedition into the interior of Florida show the determination of the enemy to press us hard at every possible point now so as to be the better prepared either for peace or war in November.

Now, therefore, is also our accepted time, now is our day of salvation. Every man ought to be at his post. Now, every officer and soldier should have eye and ear quickened and arm braced, and heart nerved for the great wrestle which may settle which Nation is to be uppermost and which undermost forever.

FROM GEN. SHERMAN.

WHEELER'S RAID A FAILURE.

Success of Kilpatrick's Raid in Georgia

Sherman Drawing Around Atlanta.

His Force Seven Miles South of the City.

Special Correspondence of the Chicago Evening Journal.

NASHVILLE, August 23.

The Wheeler raid has degenerated into a mere race for life. Ordered to break the communications of General Sherman, at every hazard, at any point from Marietta to Louisville, he has been defeated in every attempt. He tried both Dalton and Graysville, but was badly worsted in each, and now is a fugitive in East Tennessee, compelled to move in that direction to prevent capture.

Wheeler, like several leaders of the rebel cavalry officers, is no soldier; possesses not a spark of physical courage, and none of that ability which enables a commander to fight his men, without fighting himself. There is one rebel cavalry officer, who is a brave man, though illiterate and unskilled, and that is Forrest is, indeed, he be not dead, which is highly probable. Though a cruel braggart and an unprincipled villain, he has courage; but this neither Wheeler, Morgan, nor their associates have. There need be no fears as to the cutting of our railroads between this point and the front; they are as safe as the railroad from Chicago to Galena. Wheeler will retreat, and his apparent raid in East Tennessee is well understood; it is merely a retreat, by a round-about way, to avoid a capture.

KILPATRICK.

The Kilpatrick raid in Georgia has been a success. He cut the railroad from Atlanta to Macoon, at Jonesboro, destroying two miles and a half of the track, and burning two bridges, between that point and Griffin, four or five guns, and capturing about 150 prisoners, whom he brought off, besides paroling and letting go as many more.

This line is now a shifting one to the rebels. They had only just succeeded in repairing the road, after the raids of McCook and Stoneman, and the cars had scarcely commenced running again, when the communications were broken by Kilpatrick. I have very few particulars as yet, of the expedition; but this I know: that it was a complete success, and that our loss was as follows:

Killed	7
Wounded	38
Prisoners	12
Total	59

The rebels, in small bands, often annoyed the raiders, but did them little damage, as the figures above, which are official, will show.

Sherman's army is in the best possible condition, and is constantly receiving additional appearances; but I dare not give their movements, though they will result in something important, I feel assured, within a fortnight.

Our troops are making slow but sure progress, as you will understand when I tell you that our advance is now *seven miles south of Atlanta*.

Our right is two miles to the south of East Point, and that wing is extending continually. According to present prospects, Hood will soon be compelled to move out of his fortifications to prevent being surrounded. I hope, in my next to be able to give more particulars.

Special dispatch to the Phila. Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25.

The appearance of Hon. Henry J. Raymond and Hon. John W. Forney in the city this morning indicates that political movements of importance have been entrusted to them more than to others. They may be about to arrange the peace negotiations which are said to be under consideration by the President.

FROM GENERAL GRANT.

Warren Strengthening His Works.

Our Line 2 1-2 Miles from Petersburg

Rebel Fear of its Further Extension.

GEN. BUTLER'S CANAL PROGRESSING.

Attack on Gen. Butler Repulsed.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, August 26.

From Petersburg we have information to Wednesday evening. Affairs remain quiet, and Warren is busily at work strengthening his works and destroying the railroad. Its destruction for about seven miles is complete, the ties having been burned and the rails bent and broken beyond all possibility of further use by the rebels. The strait to which they are reduced by the destruction of railroad iron is evidenced by the price at which it is held, the last report showing that it was very scarce at $250 per ton.

Warren's line is almost two miles and a half from Petersburg, and he is extending it Westward. The rebel papers indicate a fear that he will so lengthen it in that direction as to enable him to swing around and strike the railroad running west from the city. The rebel force made some slight demonstration on Wednesday but accomplished nothing so far as was known to our forces, though it was supposed it might have been intended to cover the movement of troops down from Richmond, which began on Tuesday evening, and continued to some extent on Wednesday. Butler's canal is progressing satisfactorily.

Second Dispatch.

WASHINGTON, August 26.

Latest advices from the Front report that the rebels made a demonstration on Butler's position yesterday morning, but were repulsed after an hour's warm work. Our loss was less than fifty.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Important War Department Order.

Recent Importations of Arms.

WHAT HAS BECOME OF THEM.

Questions For Peace Men to Answer.

A PERJURED GUERRILLA EXECUTED.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, August 26.

Relating to Colored Substitutes.

The Secretary of War has ordered that negroes in rebellious States who on presentation for enlistment into the army are declared by examining surgeons unfit for such service, shall at once be taken into the Quartermaster's Department for such service as they are able to perform. The order strikes at the practice of persons who present negroes to different surgeons after they have been once rejected, in the hope that one will be found careless or unscrupulous enough to pass them for enlistment.

Promotion of Major Dyer.

Maj. A. B. Dyer, of the Springfield Armory, has been made a Brigadier General, and assigned to the head of the Ordnance Bureau of the Armory here, but Gen. Ramsay, Chief of Ordnance, has not retired as stated by some papers.

An Important Inquiry.

Measures have been taken to find out how many pistols, muskets, &c., have been recently imported into the country, to whom they were consigned, what has become of them, &c. Possibly divers and sundry gentlemen of the peace persuation may be found implicated in the trade of weapons of war.

General Ledlie Relieved.

An absurd story, circulating to the effect that General Ledlie deserted his command in Grant's army, or at least left it under very suspicious circumstances, seems to find some believers. It is well to say that he was relieved from command, and left just as other officers do under similar circumstances.

Execution of a Guerrilla.

Charles F. Bedver, one of Moseby's band of guerrillas, who had taken the oath of allegiance twice, and who was last captured in June, was hung here to day, for violating that oath, and voluntarily joining himself to that gang after doing so. He took the matter coolly and unconcernedly to the last.

General Barlow.

Gen. Barlow, of New York, arrived here from Grant's army to-day going home on sick leave for twenty days.

FROM GEN. SHERIDAN.

Heavy Skirmishing on Thursday.

Sheridan Holds His Position.

5,000 Rebels Reported Across Potomac.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26.

There was considerable heavy skirmishing in the valley yesterday between Sheridan's and Early's forces, but it did not rise to the magnitude of a battle. Our loss was not heavy, and Sheridan held his own with ease. Private telegrams of last evening said a battle might be expected to-day or to-morrow, and there are Harper's Ferry reports this afternoon that five thousand rebels have crossed the Potomac above that point, which find considerable credence.

Chicago.

The *Journal* of Thursday P. M., says:

The delegates to the "Democratic" National Convention are arriving very rapidly, as also are the usual claqers and wire-pullers who attend such political gatherings. The "outside pressure" element in attendance at this Convention will modount be very large, and we find that so far it is nearly all for Gen. McClellan for President. The supporters of "Little Mac" are in great spirits, and feel quite confident that the ticket will be carried. Guthrie, of Kentucky, appears to be the choice of most of the McClellan men for Vice President. Vallandigham peace-monger, and if they are ready to put him on the ticket, they, of course, are ready to accept an out-and-out Peace platform. So, even if those calling themselves "War Democrats" shall be successful in getting McClellan nominated, as it is believed they certainly will, they will have to accept a Peace platform. A War Democrat on a Peace platform would be a spectacle not at all of "Democratic" character.

At the Sheridan House this morning, a conclave of choice spirits, nine in number, and such a nine as the "Domocracy" could not again produce, was seen in earnest consultation. Their names were Clement L. Vallandigham, of martyr exile notoriety; John Cochrane, the Fremont candidate for Vice President; Manton Marble of the New York *World*; Fernando and Ben. Wood, of the New York *News*; Gen. Singleton, of the Quincy *Herald*; Wm. F. Storey of the Chicago *Times*: Horatio Seymour, Governor of New York; Dean Richmond, the New York Democratic General Buck. Morris, now of Chicago, it is said, but formerly from Kentucky. It was the most natural circumstance imaginable to find Cochrane there, but the absence of John Charles Fremont is inexplicable.

A dispatch from Chicago yesterday says:

McClellan men claim a majority in all other States, except Ohio, from which they expect eight votes. If they

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Purviance's New Photograph Establishment, corner Penn and St. Clair streets, Pittsburgh, Pa., (entrance on Penn street.) Reception Rooms and skylight on second floor. Operating Department under the charge of Mr. Borah, well known as one of the most successful Photographers in the country, with a full corps of skillful and experienced assistants. Photographs of every style and size, from the smallest card to the life-size, plain or colored, in oil, water or ink. Careful attention given to copying old Daguerreotypes, Ambrotypes, &c., to any size Photograph desired.

Purviance's Photograph Rooms, corner of Fifth and Market streets, second and third stories, over Richardson's jewelry store, Pittsburgh, Pa. Photographs of every style, plain or colored, from the popular carte de visite to cabinet and life-size. Mr. Purviance would particularly call the attention of the aged and infirm to the easy accessibility of this establishment, being reached by a single short flight of stairs. Prices moderate, and satisfaction guaranteed.

The Daily Commercial.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 27, 1864.

National Union Nominations.

FOR PRESIDENT:

ABRAHAM LINCOLN, of Illinois.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT:

ANDREW JOHNSON, of Tennessee.

FOR CONGRESS—XXII DISTRICT:

JAMES K. MOORHEAD.

FOR CONGRESS—XXIII DISTRICT.

THOMAS WILLIAMS.

Union County Nominations.

State Senate—Thos. J. Bigham.
Representatives—John P. Glass, R. A. Colville, Alfred Slack, Samuel Chadwick George Y. McKee, Hans B. Herron.
Prothonotary—Jacob H. Walter.
County Commissioner—Archibald Pillow.
Coroner—Edward Clawson.
Director of Poor—R. H. Davis.

The Campaign Against Richmond.

Not since Grant crossed the Rapid Ann has there been a point made in the great game for the rebel Capital of more immediate or prospective importance than the seizure of the Weldon Railroad. A glance at the map will show the reader how much has been accomplished towards isolating Richmond from the Southwest. Even if the Danville Road has been repaired, it will take a large force to protect it, for the new position gained to the South of Petersburg will prove a continual menace to that only outlet Southward from Richmond. In fact, it is more than probable that our cavalry are even now renewing their visit to that section. Without ascribing too much importance to reports made by deserters, who represent that Petersburg was rationed but for six days, and who declare that we cannot fail of taking the city within a short time, even a moderate view of the situation would lead us to expect results scarcely less important.

No part of the campaign has been so marked for skill and capacity as this last movement by Grant. Lee has been completely overreached by the Lieutenant-General, who appears to have made his opponent send troops away northward just at the time and in such numbers as would enable him to gain this signal advantage. The ground Lee has lost cannot be regained: but the advantage gained by Grant will place it in his power to follow it up at vital points.

This is the moment to strengthen the army. Nothing more is needed to give us the crowning victory. It will decide the question at Richmond and Atlanta, and so overwhelmingly in our favor that even the rebels themselves will confess the hopelessness of their cause.

The Chicago Convention.

There will be a vast multitude of people at Chicago in attend once at the Democratic Convention, brought thither, it may be, for some ulterior purpose. The Democratic press of Chicago would have us believe that the thousands who will be present are attracted there by motives of patriotism, and efforts are being made to enthuse the people by a profuse display of bunting and fireworks. Throughout the entire Northwest—particularly in Indiana, Illinois, and Wisconsin—thousands are thronging to Chicago, of whom the *Times* says:

"The sturdy yeomanry of the country, the honest farmers, the bone and sinew, the very life of the nation, are coming in wagons, and will arrive and camp near the city during the latter portion of the week. They are bringing with them their good old democratic faith, and will be perfectly independent of railroads and landlords, and in a condition to draw the greatest amount of pleasure and information, and, at the same time, contribute as much as others in making the convention the occasion of a demonstration of Democratic power and earnestness which will strike terror to the hearts of our enemies."

These facts, in connection with the recent developments of the American Knights conspiracy, may be taken to indicate the purpose of the Northern rebel sympathizers to precipitate trouble at Chicago. Certainly no more favorable time nor place could offer, and there will be just such an element present as would delight in participating in a grand disturbance. Troublous times are evidently in prospect, and a stormy reign during the session of the Convention is confidently expected in Chicago. Should there by any attempt at revolution or armed assault upon the constituted authorities, the Government is prepared to meet it, and will promptly and surely mete out severe punishment.

One thing can be relied on. The final adjustment of the questions involved in the war, which will sometime be reached, will be made by the political party in power. If that party is sound and true and catholic, the settlement will be final; for the terms will adjust all past differences, and, so far as human wisdom can, provide against their repetition. If that party is anxious only or chiefly for partizan success, and regardless of those principles which have controlled the Union in its great conflict, there is danger that the settlement may not be final; that it may be only a truce and not a lasting treaty—an armistice and not an enduring harmony.

The Cincinnati *Enquirer* has come out for the nomination of Millard Fillmore at the Chicago Convention. The *Enquirer* is supposed to represent the Pendleton interest and to be deep in the secrets and purposes of the Copperheads. This change is significant. There was a time when the democratic press could not sufficiently denounce Mr. Fillmore. Should he become their nominee the circumstance would be without a parallel in the history of party and personal revolutions.

"This War can be Ended this Fall. Whether it will depends entirely upon the North." These are the words of an officer in the field, who knows the "situation." He sees, as others similarly posted see, that the hour has come when the military power of the rebellion can be destroyed. All that is needed to secure this result is to reinforce and sustain the armies. Shall this be done and an early peace be won, which shall assert the authority of the Federal Government and the supremacy of the old flag? or shall the attention of the community be distracted from the real issue by a political campaign, thereby incurring the risk of wretched compromising negotiations with traitors, allowing them to escape the penalty due to treason, and inviting them back to share in the government of a nation they have conspired to dismember and destroy?

Gov. Seymour's letter to W. E. Dodge, of New York, a large portion of which we have published, takes the ground, from personal observation, that the rebel cause is fast failing from exhaustion; and that the great hope of the rebels now is in the defeat of Mr. Lincoln, and the election of a democrat to the Presidency. "In military affairs" says the General, "It is an excellent rule never to do what the enemy desires. Is it not equally true in politics? Certain it is that *the only remaining hope of the South lies in Mr. Lincoln's defeat.*

There does not seem to be any truth in the recent report that Joe Johnston had been placed in command in Western Virginia.

Semmes the Pirate---His Book.

Semmes has published a book, entitled "The Cruise of the Alabama and the Sumter: from the Private Journal and other papers of Commander R. Semmes, C. S. N." Of course it was published in England, where it will find numerous readers. Indeed, seldom does it happen that wares and a market are so well matched. The British may not on reflection think it much to their credit that they so much delight in the achievements of this man; and least of all can they be satisfied when they come to see that the time may come when England will have occasion to lament the turn of affairs that has given her commerce to the mercies of privateers—not one, but scores, swarming the seas, and sweeping British commerce from their bosom.

It has been well remarked that British admirers of Semmes and British sympathisers with his cause, especially the shipowners who have signalised their devotion by presenting him with a sword, ought straightway to pray the Ministry for a perpetual guaranty that England shall not be permitted in future to get into a war with anybody; for so surely as she does, for every vessel destroyed by Semmes and celebrated by the British, five if not fifty English vessels will surely pay the forfeit. If there are moments when Englishmen reflect on what they have done and are doing by making a hero of Semmes—by glorifying him for doing his best to destroy American commerce—by building up a precedent which will stand and will not down when the principle they have established is applied to them, they must have some misgiving concerning the value, stability and prospects of British commerce. For though it may be distant, yet the day will surely come, when the tables will be turned, when British shipowners will be made to realize the beauties of a neutrality that holds the torch while the assassin strikes the blow.

Notwithstanding that Semmes is so generally lauded and caressed in England, there are some in that country who do not worship at that shrine. The London *Athenæum*, a high literary authority, is of this class. It does not see much in the rebel privateer to admire and applaud, nor does it seem proud of the fact that the British people make so great a favorite of him. It ventures a "doubt whether any countryman of Blake, Nelson, and Dundonald would have been thus prompt to offer seaside idlers a history of the ship which he had just lost within hearing of her shores." It matters little what the British sea dogs, whose race has run out, would do, since the universality of the adulation bestowed on the privateer sufficiently establishes the bent of British minds now. The following language by the *Athenæum* is noticeable chiefly because it is rare on English lips:

> And what a miserable story it is to tell! In the exploits of the Alabama we see the end of some of the semi-heroic qualities—dash, hardihood, audacity—a readiness to seek adventure and to encounter risk—a sentiment of pride before the strong, a feeling of generosity before the weak. The seaman of an old type, in the best traditions of history, in the corsair of romance, you often find a bold fellow doing evil deeds, yet doing them in a spirit which, in some measure, has redeeming noblesse. The heroes of the Spanish Main set their lives on the hazard. The English rovers of the Straits played a cool game, but they took without asking, and repaid with the perils of their dreadful trade. Nearly every boat they met was armed. If Ward was ready to snap up carrack and caravel, he was equally ready to equalize the odds and correct the lubber. Jones was not a man to bother consuls and editors with complaints. But in the commander of the Sumter and Alabama, a person whom some of us have been trying to convert into a miniature Cochrane, we find no trace of either heroic thought or heroic deed. Put his case into any words you like, it is impossible to make a creditable story of his career.
>
> "Captain Semmes has commanded two swift and well-armed ships, the Sumpter and the Alabama. In the first of these vessels he sailed under false colors about the ocean, plundered and burned about a score of *unarmed, unresisting barks belonging to American owners; sought refuge from his equals and enemies in neutral ports*, and, when he could no longer hope to escape a fight, he sold and abandoned her in an English port. In the second vessel of his command, the Alabama, he also prowled about the seas, burning and plundering unarmed barks, and with the single exception of a brush with the Hatteras, a ship inferior to his own in guns, in men, and in speed, never fired a shot until he addressed, in a humble tone, the ship that went to the bottom in half an hour. Fentimore Cowper could tell this story so as to make it a romance."

Although Semmes "used false colors and told endless lies," the *Athenæum* does not regard him as in all respects "a pirate." Holding a commission "we have the right of asking from him the conduct of an officer, if not that of a hero." "Herein," says the British journalist, "we think he signally fails—fails of the modesty, honesty and frankness which distinguish men who follow the great profession of the sea."

It is to be regretted that this opinion was not more general among Englishmen in the place of that which has elevated the corsair into a hero, and the privateer who has "used false colors and told endless lies" into a gentleman worthy of all admiration.

Considering the desert which British popular opinion presents on this subject, we have to thank the *Athenæum* for the oasis which its views are so much like. Its criticism we would be glad to follow and quote, but have not space. But its concluding remarks are so fair, and unexpected too, that we think we could give nothing more acceptable to our readers:

> To say that the Alabama was over-matched by the Kearsarge in any way except in skill, character, and organization, is mere nonsense. *She was beaten by better men.* Captain Winslow is the model of a sailor, very quiet, resolute and English-like in bearing. He is a thorough seaman, and his crew are worthy of their leader, being chiefly English and Americans, with a sprinkling of Italians, Danes and negroes. The Alabama's crew—all of them picked from the streets of Liverpool—are described by Captain Semmes himself as a lot of "incorrigible young rascals." But the badness of the Alabama's crew consisted mainly in their position. A man like Captain Semmes has no command of the market; he has to take such "rascals" as he can get—They were engaged on a false pretence, and carried out to sea on a lie. They got drunk, they fought, they deserted. At every port in lost some of the men whom he had induced to go on board his ship by a lie like that which is common in the journals: "Whilst lying in the dock a stampede took place amongst my crew, nine of them having deserted." * * Another lie: "I ran away from a ship in this evening. Have directed no boat should leave the ship without an officer, and that the officer be armed, and ordered to shoot any man who attempted to desert. Five men in confinement! The d——seems to have got into my crew." By means of the cat and other persuasives he got them into some kind of order; but a body of men so allured and entrapped into the service of a cause of which they know nothing, and for which they can do nothing, was not to be made into a first-rate fighting crew. Before going into action at Cherbourg, Captain Semmes gave his incorrigible rascals a little "tail talk" about a "grateful country;" but he does not tell us that a single man in his ship had ever been in a Confederate port. There may have been one, by accident; and even Captain Semmes thought it might be well to add, "Remember that you are in the English Channel, the theatre of so much of the naval history of our race."
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> Seeing that Captain Semmes is a Marylander, the reader of this sad book will seek to find what reason is alleged for not going with his State. He will seek in vain. The motive can not be patriotism; for his own State goes with the North, and that of her own will, as it would now appear, since two invasions of Confederate armies have failed to rouse her to resistance. What is it, then? Can it be an insane hatred of the negro race, as such, and a monstrous desire to found a new slave empire?
>
> In the absence of distinct and direct evidence of so black a design, we should hesitate to affix it, even as a supposition, against any public man. *Such a scheme would be criminal in the last degree, and of just the men who entertained it beyond the pale of social laws.* But in Captain Semmes' journals and letters there are so many offensive references to the negro, so many insinuations of a community of interest between the slaves and the South, that the horrible idea will come into our minds. With him the negro is always a dusky, lazy, intolerable beast. *Every shareholder seems to be of the same friend.* Thus, he claims a community of interest in the war with slaveholding Cubans. Writing to the Governor of Cienfuegos, he says: "I confide in you upon the first principles of interest. Spain will, in our near neighbor in the most important of her colonial possessions, to receive us with equal and even-handed justice, not with the sympathy which our unity of interest and policy, with regard to an important social and industrial institution, are so well calculated to inspire."
>
> But he is willing to find friends in anybody who owns negroes; even negroes themselves. This instructive scene occurs on the African coast:
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> "One of his companions asked me which of the belligerent parties I belonged to, the North or the South. I replied to the South. Then, said he, 'you belong to the side on which, however, I have friends.' 'Yes,' said I, 'we belong to the country where the black man is better taken care of than in any other part of the world. The churchman seeing me put on the full dress, as it were, came to my aid and said, 'Oh, we are slaveholders her,' being Mahommedans, we have no prejudices that way; our only trouble is we cannot get slaves enough. The English, who have no control over us, we being an independent government, are strong enough to interfere in everybody's business, and to say to us that we bring over from the main no more slaves.'"
>
> The man who said this "was a full-blooded African negro, as black as the ace of spades." And this man, we venture to think, has a truer insight into the real relations of this question, than the Maryland rover. He sees that all over the world England is at the front of that great crusade against slavery, which they deplore. We have taken up that cause, and we never will lightly lay it aside. We can have no toleration of slavery, in any shape, under any excuse. We can have no friend-ship with slaveholders. We can have no peace with a slave empire.

It is well for all sides that there should be no illusions on this point. If a slave empire should be founded in America by force of arms, we can have no relations of amity with that State; and should that empire try to revive the trade in human beings, it would be our duty and our right to resist it with all our force.

It is only on condition of the Confederate States abandoning the principle for which Captain Semmes appears to be an ardent advocate, that England can ever consent to admit them into the fellowship of nations.

Putting in a "Substitute."

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

Have you, as yet, got in your substitute or representative fighting man for the usual greenback consideration in that behalf? Have you ran the gauntlet of the bounty-jumpers, pimps and go-betweens who daily congregate in the vicinity of Fourth and Smithfield streets? Has your biped prototype been duly tested in wind and limb by the Surgeon, pronounced "acceptable," and finally given over to the unpitying oath-rolls of the Provost Marshal's office, been invested him with Mambrino's helmet and consigned him to the receiving vaults at the Girard House, and the epicurian delights of hard tack and army rations? If you have not experienced this patriotic felicity I have done so, as your readers must know.

Having adjusted the preliminary question of finance, we, i. e. myself and "sub," at precisely three p. m. of the eventful day, stood before the Assistant Provost. He received us blandly, yet was a trifle distant and dignified, as befitted so important a functionary. The stories of his having been an accessory before the fact to the recent flagellation of a refractory deserter we are satisfied now is all bosh. Combe, Spurzheim and Lavater nail the slander, and the generous size of his cranium, to say nothing of its contents, forbids the dreadful thought. Was our proposed substitute, quoth the Assistant P. M., a veteran? He was, and we made immediate and satisfactory proof thereof. We were thereupon directed to await the calling of our names at the back-door of the *sanctum sanctorum*, where we would soon be ushered into the presence of that hidden Mokanna, the Captain and Provost Marshal of the District and of his renowned medicine man Doctor Sangrado. At length we are aresummoned by one of the imps of the ante-chamber, and falteringly enter its precincts. We were received with an ominous silence, broken by the imperious mandate of the medicine man (who seemed Master of Ceremonies), to "strip!"

A hurried survey of the apartment reveal sundry inquisitorial devices—scales, metre, sponge, sulphuric ether, etc., and in the centre of the floor, lo! a semi-circular chalk diagram, within whose mystic limits there stands now in a nude state my "sub." Doctor Sangrado majestically arises and surveys him with the eye of a Hippocratic connoisseur, having thus superficially measured his victim, the Doctor proceeds to details, and requests him to place each hand by his side and assume the position of a soldier. Would the "sub" raise both arms over his head and cough with all his might and main? He does as directed, with refreshing strength and vigor, displaying a full chest and sound lungs. Changing to the extremities, the Doctor requested that he should stand on his heels and "work his toes," and then reverting the operation, stand on his toes and work his "heels." I be-an to regard him with new and profound admiration as a practised acrobat of the Ravel or Blondin school. Would he now oblige them by walking as fast as possible across the room and then running the same distance? Certainly, and he steps off on the double-quick with a lithe and youthful activity which evidently won upon the Doctor, who, in his day, has been a man of parts and vigor, although now fast verging into the lean and slippered pantaloon. This last test was evidently decisive, and as my "sub," like the knights of old, was placed on his right and then on his left knee, the Doctor formally pronounced over his prostrate form the words, "Captain, I see no defect in him!" The die was cast, he had passed the ordeal, and nothing now remained but the "muster in." This ceremonial was performed in a solemn and impressive manner by the "Captain and Provost Marshal" in undress uniform, his elocution being somewhat marred by the use of the meerschaum, to which he had an affection constantly addicted, and the one Danville road) will be likely to be undertaken. In this way, if in no other, the rebels can be severely crippled, and a long stride made toward the accomplishment of the grand object—the capture of Richmond.

Turkey has commenced a series of unlawful and outrageous acts against the Americans, which may secure for her a basting. Her treatises have been shamefully violated. The buildings of several American and foreign societies have been suddenly seized by armed forces, the occupants ejected and the buildings sealed up.

Capt. Crosby, of the *Keystone State*, sent into Philadelphia a few days since 235 bales of cotton, worth from $125,000 to $150,000, in good condition and of excellent quality, which he picked up at sea, having been thrown overboard by blockade runners, when chased by the *Keystone State*, a week ago last night. Also, a large quarter of a million dollars worth of cotton, captured on prizes and picked up at sea from blockade runners, has been sent into Philadelphia by the *Keystone State* within the last two months.

During the week ending Thursday, 9088 immigrants from Europe arrived at New York. This makes a total of 132,275 from 1st of January date, and shows an increase of about thirty thousand over the arrivals during the corresponding week in 1863.

The journeymen printers in New York recognizing the authority of the Typographical Union have called another meeting. The object in view now is to obtain a joint conference of employer and employed, with a view to a friendly adjustment of existing difficulties.

The chamois have decreased in number in Switzerland so considerably, that in some of the cantons it has been forbidden to hunt them for three years, under a severe penalty.

The New York *Independent* says: "In old times the symbol of determination to endure to the end was nailing the flag to the mast. Farragut has given us a better; we lash the Admiral to the mast."

A young lady of high rank in London society, is said to be in love with a gentleman of color, and has defended herself against the general ridicule she excites by replying that she is but following the fashion, as the court is in mourning.

The last report of the New York State Banks shows that they have expanded their circulation $3,547,500, since last March, a very decided testimony that issues of greenbacks are not doing all the inflation, as the Democratic organs constantly assert.

The *Chicago Tribune* says that there is more than double the amount of wheat and corn in store in that city than there was a year ago.

According to the census returns, the property belonging to the people of the United States amounted in 1850 to $6,174,780,000, and in 1860 to $14,222,618,088; showing an increase in ten years of $8,048,835,840, equal to 130 per cent. This is exclusive of slaves, which were valued at 861 millions of dollars in 1860, and at 1,036 millions in 1860.

An opera house is about to be erected in Baltimore. The second story will be entirely appropriated to the grand opera or concert hall, with a width of sixty-eight feet and depth of ninety-nine; it will be of such height as to permit the erection of galleries, and the whole containing 3,500 sittings for the audience. This will be exclusive of ample room for full orchestra, proscenium and stage, the latter measuring 60 feet in width, and depth of 50 feet. When shall we have in Pittsburgh a place of amusement worthy of the city.

The heavy tax imposed on tobacco has seriously interfered with the trade in that article. In New York the number of cigars manufactured in July, before the tax was imposed, was over a million. Some two thousand journeymen were employed in making these, and their salaries ranged from $15 to $25 per week. Now a large number of journeymen are out of employment, and they will have promptly to follow other pursuits. The most remarkable result of the tax is that it has led nearly one-half of the smokers to abandon the use of cigars. It is estimated that there are five hundred thousand of the former smokers of the "weed" abstained from it. This fact is proved by the proportionate decrease in the manufacture of cigars.

Red sealing wax of good quality is made by carefully fusing a mixture of 48 parts of shellac, 19 of Venice turpentine, and one of Peru balsam, to which 32 parts of finely levigated cinnabar and some sulphate of lime are afterwards added. In the cheaper kinds red lead is substituted for cinnabar, and there is also much common rosin, which causes the wax to run into thin drops when melted. Black sealing wax is made of 60 parts of shellac, 10 of Venice turpentine, and 8 of finely levigated ivory black.

At the State Alms house, Massachusetts, the manager of the farm beds his cows regularly with sand, which he considers superior to any other substance for that purpose. It is warm, easy to lie upon, prevents the cows from slipping when reaching for food, is an excellent absorbent of liquids, easily shoveled in and out, a superior divisor of droppings, and is an excellent substance to apply to cold lands. For these reasons he likes sand for bedding.

The most plausible statement with reference to Sheridan's movements is that he is endeavouring to draw the rebels to this side of the Potomac, when it will be his turn to do the defeating and driving.

The yellow fever is raging severely at Bermuda, and a ship load of doctors has gone there from Halifax to see if they cannot stop its ravages.

General Intelligence.

Mr. J. H. Siddon, lately of Boston, is in England, endeavoring to procure skillful mechanics for the works of manufactory in New England. He has met no favorable results so far, but is busily engaged in diffusing information about this country which cannot fail to do good.

A maiden lady, whose age is not a proper subject for discussion, warns young men that the stamp tax on matches is to be enforced on and after the 1st of September, and it would be a saving of money to finish up engagements before that date.

It is stated that the Indians have never disturbed the telegraph wires, although they have plundered burned and murdered at various points along the line. They regard the wire as like breathing spirit of God, and are filled with superstitious awe over its performances.

A Richmond paper furnishes the following information for the detection of mining operations: "Drive an iron gun rod into the ground near where it is supposed a mine has been made until it is firm in the ground. Take it between the teeth and close the lips tight around the rod; close both ears with the forefingers and listen. You can hear a great distance under the ground in this way."

The dwelling house in which Gen. Hamilton lived has just been taken down, the last of the old residences in the lower part of New York. It was a three-story brick house, and a very genteel one in its day. The marble stone steps down which Hamilton walked on the morning that he left home for the bloody ground of Hoboken, where he fought with Burr, are all that remain of the once celebrated edifice. Nearly every passer by clips off a bit of the marble and bears it away in commemoration of the great man whose sun went down in blood.

The consumption of horse-flesh as an article of food is largely on the increase in Paris. An official return recently published shows that the consignment of salted horse to the capital from the Department of the North amounts to nearly 30,000 pounds weekly.

The hay crop of New Hampshire is much better than was anticipated. Many farmers have gathered as much hay this year as last, and all concede that this crop is superior in quality, and was gathered in much better condition.

This is the season for suicides in France. The fumes of charcoal appear this year to be preferred to the cold bath of the Seine. Fashions of Death differ as well as those of Life.

Both the Nashville *Union* and the Nashville (Tenn.) *Times* have received reports that Gen. Simon Bolivar Buckner, of the rebel army, has been killed in the battles of Georgia. The attendant circumstances are not known.

But little credit is attached to the report that there are seven more vessels of the Tallahassee class at Wilmington, preparing to follow in the career of that vessel, though for aught our forces off that point may know, other vessels may have ran in and unobserved as did the Atlanta, previous to her change of name in June last. In view of the worst, however, it is reported that instructions have been sent to our blockading squadron to keep a still more vigilant eye upon the movements of the rebel vessels, and prevent the escape of any more Tallahassees, if they be in port. When Fort Fisher is through with Mobile it is likely both Wilmington and Charleston will be made secure against any further trespasses upon our commerce, or imparting "aid and comfort" to the rebellion.

An intelligent Washington correspondent says: The alleged mission of Judge Black and Major Hay to Niagara is quite a mare's nest and therefore entitled to no credence. The parties there professing to represent the rebel authorities it is known do not do so, nor are they empowered or authorized in any way to treat on the question of peace or anything else, that, of itself, is sufficient to put a check on any further interviews or correspondence with the "gentlemen," nor has the President, either directly or through any second party done so.

The barbarous rebels put fifty-three bullets through a lady's white skirt on a steamer descending the Ohio the other day. Happily the lady wasn't in the skirt.

The rebel bonds command a much higher price in the English market than those of our Government. This is attributed to the facilities for blockade running, by which cargoes of cotton are occasionally received in that country from the rebel States keeping up the value of the rebel securities. There was by the last advices a whole fleet of steamers in the Clyde ready to run the blockade. Washington, N. Carolina, is the port into which most of these steamers run, and the success which attends their operations is the best commentary on the vigilance and efficiency of the fleet commanded on that station.

A very heavy battle was looked for for the possession of the Weldon Railroad by the forces of Gen. Lee. It is far more important that this road should be held than that clearly should threaten to invade Maryland and Pennsylvania again; and if Lee cannot spare troops from other points, a portion of those in the valley may be recalled. Grant is evidently determined to make a clear finish of this road, and, if successful, can afford to constantly advance, and the difference of the profane bystanders to what was taking place. I bid my "veteran" friend an affectionate adieu as he disappeared forever from my vision in the custody of a shadow conjured up for the purpose by the inexorable Captain, and wended my way homewards a poorer if not a wiser man. Conscript.

Personal.

Major General Hunter and staff arrived in Chicago on Wednesday, and remained at the Sherman House all day. They left by the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy railway, for what destination is not known.

Heade, the Amerlern artist, has been decorated with the Brazilian Order of Honor, by the Emperor, for his picture of scenery and birds of that country.

John Tebin, the new President of the Hudson River Railroad, is not yet forty years of age. He began life as a deck hand on a Staten Island ferry boat belonging to Commodore Vanderbilt.

Thomas Duffy, of Worcester, Massachusetts, weight two hundred pounds, aged seventy years, recently arose in his sleep, jumped from a three story window into a hogshead of water and was—saved.

Commodore Charles Stewart, "Old Ironsides," has just completed his eighty-sixth year, and he is yet as active and cheerful as a man of fifty.

Something to be Proud of.

There are some facts that should be particularly gratifying to every Northern citizen and give assurance and confidence to the Union Blues. In no rebel city or town can a supporter of the Union, whether of Northern or Southern citizenship, find refuge. In no spot of all rebeldom is there a place of security against Northern "despotism." The Confederacy is not dealing out a single ration for a single man, woman or child from the North. On the contrary, every city and town of the North is a place of safety not only to home rebels, but to all Southern traitors, too, who have among us a shi k the responsibility of defending their own opinions. Every where can they say what they please and even hurrah for Jeff. Davis, with no other fear than that of being thumped or being knocked down by a soldier.

Col. Jaques Confirms Edmond Kirke's Narrative.—Since the publication of Edmond Kirke's article in the *Atlantic*, we have looked with interest for some account of "Our Visit to Richmond" from Col. Jaques, Mr. Kirke's companion in the adventurous journey. This we now have, in a notice of a speech made at Cape May by Col. Jaques, published in the Philadelphia *North American*. The correspondent of that journal, writing from Cape May, under date of August 19th, says:

> Col. Jaques, of Illinois, who had, with Mr. Gilmore, the recent interview with Jeff. Davis at Richmond, made a speech last night at the United States Hotel. He spoke eloquently for its plain, sturdy talk, but also as containing the ultimatum of the rebel leader, as expressed by him to Col. Jaques, and coming, therefore, with a freshness and reliability which vouches its truth. The speaker related the conversation with Davis substantially as it has been published, and it covers the whole ground of the peace question which is now agitating the public mind.
>
> Col. Jaques and Mr. Gilmore expressed to Davis the desire of our people for an honorable adjustment of our difficulties; their willingness to extend an amnesty and every liberal measure on the basis of reunion. The answer of the rebel President was decisive. The only terms on which the South would peacefully accept were, first, acknowledgment of their independence; second, restoration of Kentucky, Virginia, Missouri, and the whole territory originally ceded, and the withdrawal of our armies therefrom.
>
> The policy of the rebel Government is therefore declared and positive; and our people, in meeting this question of peace, must choose the alternative of the continued and vigorous war or a separation such as the rebels claim.

The Rebels out of Money.—The Richmond *Whig* has the following significant little paragraph: "We regret to learn that there is no money in the hands of Major Ambler, Paymaster for the sick and wounded soldiers. Consequently, the sick and wounded who are receiving furloughs, and to whom in many instances there is due six months's pay, are obliged to go to their homes without a cent. Of course, no blame attaches to Major Ambler for this, for no man is more anxious than he to ameliorate the condition of our suffering soldiers; but he can only pay out the amount of funds furnished him by the Treasury. We think they are wasting their time in trying to get up their notes in that fine a style. This is unnecessary. Any kind of a piece of paper with the handsome phiz of any of our great men on it, and the signatures of two beauteous young women will answer every purpose. The money is wanted for use, not ornament, and ought to be shuvelled out."

The Kind of Peace the Copperheads Want.—The Richmond *Sentinel* declares itself "willing and anxious to make peace, provided it be made on terms that shall not impair. trammel or jeopard the thorough independence, the honor, the rights, interests and territorial integrity of the slaveholding States."

THE PULPIT.

THE RELIGION OF DAILY LIFE.

A SERMON,

By the Rev. Walter Wilson.

IN THE UNITARIAN CHURCH, PITTSBURGH.

Text.—Brethren, let every man wherein he is called, therein abide with God." (1 Cor. VII. 24.)

Every truly awakened, living soul feels itself bound by the most solemn obligations and weighty interests to be active. It recognizes itself as the possessor of talents committed to it, for the use or abuse of which it must give a strict account. It has something to do, to become and to obtain. If the idea of self predominates, it asks, "What shall I do to be saved?" If it takes a wider, and more generous view of its relations and duties, and perceives the trials, the miseries, and the needs of humanity, it asks "What can I do for the well-being of my fellow-men?" If the general idea predominates, without reference to any special object, and this idea is accompanied with self-consecration to the Divine purposes, then the soul asks, "Lord, what will thou have me do?" Men have always found more or less difficulty in solving the question of duty; hence, great diversities of opinion and practice have arisen. Such differences are mainly due to our imperfection, the partiality of our views and understandings, and great evils have arisen from the intolerance of respective parties. It may be said, however, with great seeming plausibility, that there can be but one true theory and practice of life; or, what amounts to the same thing, one true method of salvation; and this is a fact. But as generally understood, this is only one of those half-truths which often do more harm than an entire falsehood. It is a truth in its general application; but a falsehood in respect to special modifications, *i. e.*, as a general proposition it is true that every one should do the will of God; but at the same time, the special duties of individuals differ. Hence, while there is perfect unity of purpose, there must be diversity of practice, or pursuit. Thus, while all have the same general duty to perform, each individual must determine his own special acts of duty from the nature of his circumstances, relations, mental or moral qualifications. There should be, therefore, unity of spirit, of purpose, while there must be diversity of calling, pursuit or special duty; and the combination of all these specialities makes that grand harmony of work in the world which is essential to the progress of the race and the final salvation of every individual. Again, the difficulty which many conscientious persons experience in determining their duties can be removed by attending to a few rational considerations, and their anxieties made to give way to a sweet peace.

1st. Let us remember that God can never require impossibilities of us. Hence, if there are certain things which we greatly desire to do, which we conceive ought to be done by somebody, but which nevertheless we cannot perform, then they are not our duties, and we need give ourselves no anxiety about them; we can afford to leave them to the care of Providence. Yet it is often our duty to speak of such things, in order to brin, them before the notice of other persons, and in so doing we may perhaps stir up the spirit of some man who is competent to the work.

2d. The only alternative is virtual atheism, or the acceptance of the position we occupy as the calling and appointment of God. If we consider the matter closely, we have not to choose our calling and duties; they are chosen for us. There is in our natural constitution endowments, and the circumstances in which we were born, a *fatalism* which determines to a great extent the nature and the sphere of our duties. If you object to the word Fate we will say *Providence*, Providence, then, not by any arbitrary despotic edict which cares not at all for our good, but by the working of complicated laws which we do not understand, has made us what we are, and placed us where we are, and has prescribed our duties, as we sometimes say, "for His glory," which means *our good* and the good of the race, for if it were not for this, it would not and could not be for His glory.

3d. *We live for salvation.* To suppose that we were made for any other purpose is an impeachment of God. *That we are* here, is an answer to all cavils, and whatever be the present conditions of that existence, they are not only compatible with our salvation, but somewhat essential to it. The nature of this salvation is twofold; its first and most essential element is this *living, unreserved trust in God* as our Creator and Saviour. This *trust* is the *faith* which is essential to our peace and happiness. By it we are saved from fear, from captious doubts, questionings, from despair; and made hopeful of the future. But we are made for improvement; and this improvement must come by action, as is implied in the conviction of duty already discussed; and again, *these works* can be no other than those which necessarily stream from, and are the fitting expressions which Providence has assigned us. Salvation, therefore, so far as it is by faith, or *trust in God*, is *immediate*, complete; in respect to works, it is relative, progressive, and in the progressive form in this idea of salvation cannot be too strongly insisted upon in opposition to popular delusions on this subject. Whoever has this faith, like the childlike one in the Infinite Father, is saved so far as faith can save him; and whoever does the works which naturally come in the way of his profession, calling or business; or discharges with fidelity the duties of parent, husband, father, wife, mother, son, daughter, sister, brother, or friend, with the trustful consciousness of executing the commission entrusted to him by Providence, is doing *the work of salvation* and will reap all the consequences of good flowing from such a true life. There are no such things as works exclusively religious, for the common duties of daily life, which can save us! If therefore you ask what you are to do in the way of *works* to be accepted of God, or in other words to be saved, I know of no other way but to tell you to discharge to the best of your ability those duties which in your position devolve upon you in your every-day life. Churches, prayers, sermons, psalms, and all other specifically religious services, are designed to help you do this very work; if they fail in this aim, they are to you utterly vain and worthless, from the time of the baptism of John, saying, "Master, what shall we do?" he replied: "Exact no more than that which is appointed you;" i. e., "Be honest and faithful to God in the calling which you hold under the Government." Likewise the soldiers demanded of him, "And what shall we do?" and he said unto them: "Do violence to no man, neither accuse any falsely, and be content with your wages." I do not think there is in the teachings of Jesus anything contrary to this. So Paul says: "Let every man abide in the same calling wherein he was called." Art thou called being a servant, care not for it, but if thou mayst be made free, use it rather. For he that is called in the Lord, being a servant, is the Lord's freeman; likewise, he that is called being free is Christ's servant. Brethren, let every man wherein he is called therein abide with God." Let him therein abide with God: this is the chief thing. Putting out of view the consideration all callings or works which are in themselves wicked, wrong, or injurious, and all others are in a sense divine. The common distinction made between profane and religious works is without foundation. No works are profane, unless we make them so by doing them in a profane spirit; while all are religious, if we make them so by the spirit in which we do them with a pious spirit, as being done for God and the good of mankind. We often look from a distance upon the work of Jesus, or Paul, or Luther, or Howard, or Florence Nightingale, and say—"If I had only such a call and such a mission, then I would be good and do something;" but this is mainly delusion; and it has been one of the false views of the poorest laborer who toils upon our canals or railroads with pick and shovel, if he abide in his calling with God, i. e., if he make his work sacred by religious, faithful spirit in which he does it, perceiving it to be a work of salvation, for himself and mankind, has just as truly a divine mission as any one of those whom we esteem as great and good; the principle is one and the same throughout; the difference, if there be any, is one of degree, not of kind. The human body derives its perfection from the perfection of its respective parts and their adaptation to each other and to the whole. It would be nobody, if it were all eyes, or ears, or hands, or feet, or brains, or bone, or muscle; but the proper combination of these in true proportions constitutes a living temple of the Infinite God. We are prone to consider the brain the chief organ of the body; but the brain would be nothing without the stomach. We cannot see, perhaps, why there should be *feet*, or other less honorable members as we are wont to esteem them; yet *there they are*, and we do see the order, beauty, and good of the arrangement. Somewhat so it is in the constitution of society. We, perhaps, cannot see why all men are not Jesus, or Pauls, or Howards, or Channings; yet we do see the contrary fact, and there is no use in kicking against it. We see also the good of things as they are, together with some of their defects; we cannot say that things could have been arranged *better* than they are: the defects are susceptible of remedy; the united labors of mankind in all respective departments are the means of this remedy; and it is as unreasonable for us to quarrel with our position, because it is not something different, as it would be for the stomach to rebel against the body because it is not the brain! Instead of indulging in such impiety, let us *abide* in our calling *with God*. The idea I wish to impress upon you, I find expressed admirably in a recent article by a noted clergyman, who says: "Regard your profession as a call from God; accept it as such, and so walk worthy the vocation wherewith you are called. This is the religion of worldly pursuits, the religion of business and every-day life. Consider your vocation as a minister. Consider yourself assent by God to fill this particular place in the scheme of life. Not is this an exaggerated view. It follows directly from the fact of an overruling Providence and a heavenly purpose in human affairs. Think not, because no audible voice has sounded to you out of heaven, or God has not personally appeared with miraculous visitations enjoining this or that pursuit—that, therefore, the word mission is an empty phrase. Consider how and why it is that you

GENERAL ALEXANDER HAYS.

BY JOHN S. HOLMES.

When brave men for their country fall,
And shed their blood in her defense,
One thought should harmonize us all,
To give them fame as recompense.
Their spirits, free from earthly chains,
Spread broad and free in realms above;
And all that in this life remains
Is but their names to breathe and love.

Our hero, lately stricken low,
Has drawn his tribute in his praise;
My friend he was, long years ago,
I mean the brave, undaunted Hays.
He fell, with many true that day,
Where thou-ands fought and ceased to be,
But on that ground where heroes lay,
No braver soldier died than he.

Oh! country! can you soon forget
The love towards those the man you owe?
Gather their names, and have them set
In marble ages can't overthrow.
There cluster'd, they'll be like a star
To guide a glorious future age;
And hosts shall come from near and far
To prize the deathless heritage.

Pompeii.

From the New York Journal of Commerce.

The discoveries which are made in the uncovering of the ruins of Pompeii increase in interest from year to year. The present system of excavation is more scientific, and the objects which are revealed to the eyes of the modern world are more carefully preserved than formerly. The excavations at Pompeii commenced as long ago as the year 1748, when a Colonel Alcubierre, who had been sent to inspect a new canal or water course, observed that it was constructed through ancient ruins. He obtained permission from Charles III. to make excavations, and in a few days he opened a house in Pompeii. The ruined city was then supposed to be *Stabiæ*, and it was not until nearly eight years after the discovery that it was identified as Pompeii. The continuous labors of the Neapolitan Government, from that time forward, have uncovered an extensive city, with the streets and lower stories of houses, the temples and baths, the furniture and decorations, and in many instances with the skeletons of the ancient inhabitants. Readers are familiar with the details of these strange and interesting discoveries. The more recent excavations have added greatly to the interest of Pompeii, and Mr Giuseppe Fiorelli has achieved very important success, surpassing in some respects all that had been done before his appointment to the superintendence. The *Revue des Deux Mondes* lately gave a remarkable sketch of the life and career of this very learned and accomplished Ita lian. He was a man of great ability, a scholar, at twenty-three years of age Vice-President of the Italian Convention of Savans at Genoa, the subject of persecution by the Neapolitan Government, imprisoned, his manuscript destroyed, and himself finally reduced to earn his living by laying pavement in the streets of Naples. He was appointed Inspector of the Pompeiian excavations after the establishment of the Italian kingdom, and he has justified the appointment. By a more careful system he has succeeded in uncovering the second story and projecting balconies of houses, a feature hitherto unknown in Pompeii. This latter portion is built of brick, supported by timbers, and the evidence thus gained shows that the narrow streets of the city were shaded from the sunshine much as oriental cities now are. This gives us a new idea of a Roman city. Pompeii was therefore little more than a plan. Streets with ruined walls of houses on each side. Now we can see the city as it was. The careful preservation of fragments, noting positions in which found, and observing minutest particulars, enables Signor Fiorelli to restore the entire house, instead of leaving it a dilapidated ruin as heretofore. But the most remarkable discovery of Signor Fiorelli is to be mentioned. In the eruption which destroyed the city the ashes fell in some places with considerable quantities of water, forming in fact a mud or paste which hardened over many objects. This fact had been noticed in one or two instances, and the great show article of the museum had been the impression of a female breast in the hardened mould. But Fiorelli had gone farther and obtained casts of the entire body in several instances. He had found the moulds where the mud formed around the bodies of the dying Pompeiians, and pouring plaster into the hollow he obtains a perfect simillie staine of the man or woman, just as he or she yielded to the terrible catastrophe. The eloquence of these statues surpasses all description. There were four bodies found in one street. Among them were evidently a mother and daughter. The mother died easily, lying on her side, perhaps suffocated. The daughter died not so easily. She was not sixteen years old. Her limbs, restored on the plaster cast, are in an attitude of pain, her small fingers clenched in the agony of the death struggle. She had thrown a veil over her face and bowed her head in her arms, to shield her face from the blast of the fiery storm. The very fashion of her dress is perfectly shown in the cast, and there is a startling peculiarity in the exhibition of the smooth skin and rounded flesh where there are rents in her garments. There can be no criticism of such statues as these. They are the reproduction out of the distant past of the very agony of death coming on the Roman mother and her child. There is no failure in the copy. There it is—as the storm of ashes both caused and preserved it—in solid mould, the human anguish that the casting now reveals. Looking at it, one hears the very moan of the young girl as she buries her face in her arms, and yields to the terror of that awful nightin Pompeii.

The other two of the four above mentioned are thus described by a writer in the Edinburg *Review*:

At some distance from this group lay a third woman. She appears to have been about twenty five years of age, and to have belonged to a better class than the other two. On one of her fingers were two silver rings, and her garments were of finer texture Her linen head dress, falling over her shoulders like that of a matron in a Roman statue, can still be distinguished. She had fallen on her side, over come by the heat and gases; but a terrible struggle seems to have preceded her last agony. One arm is raised in dispair; the hands are clenched convulsively. Her garments are gathered upon one side, leaving exposed a limb of beautiful shape. So perfect a mould of it has been formed by the soft and yielding mud, that the cast would seem to be taken from an exquisite work of Greek art. She had fled with her little treasure, which lay scattered around her—two silver cups, a few jewels, and some dozen silver coins. Nor had she, like a good house-wife, forgotten her keys, and having probably locked up her stores before seeking to escape. They were found by her side.

The fourth cast is that of a man of the people, perhaps a common soldier. He is almost of colossal size. He lies on his back, his arms extended by his sides, and his feet stretched out as if, finding escape impossible, he had lain himself down to meet death like a brave man. His dress consists of a short coat or jerkin and tight-fitting breeches of some coarse stuff, perhaps leather. Heavy sandals with soles studded with nails, are laced tightly round his ankles. On one finger is seen his iron ring. His features are strongly marked; the mouth open as in death. Some of the teeth still remain, and even part of the moustache adheres to the plaster.

Miscellany.

HANS ENLISTS FOR A SOLDIER.—"Brick," of the La Crosse *Democrat*, is an inhuman joker, and lately witnessed a scene in Milwaukee that we transfer to our columns. The reader must picture a stout, big-bellied, short-haired recruiting officer, with a blue cap, broad, stiff frontis-piece, a short sword, blue uniform, a size too small, and a raw customer from "faderland," with wooden shoes and a long tailed grey coat. The officer was after recruits for a German regiment, and thus went for his susceptible countrymen:

"Lo! dere, Hans! be dat you?"

"Yaw."

"Come mit me to be a solger man."

"Nein!"

"Yaw! Come! It be so nice."

"Nein! I gets shoots."

"Nix! Py tam it is better as good. It be foon all de vile. You enlist mit me you gets nein hundred tollars bountish."

"So?"

"Yaw. And you gets such nice clothes ash never vas! Shust look at me!"

"So?"

"Yaw. And, in ter morning ven de drum peats dat ie de gurnel's compliments to come an' git your schnapps mit him."

"So?"

"Yaw. And purty soon, bime by, de trums peats again and dat ish de gurnul's compliments to come eat some sour-krout un sausage mit him, by tam!"

"So, mynheer?"

"Yaw; dat ish so. Den purty soon, bime by, der trum peats, and dat ish de gurnel's compliments to ride mid him in der carriage to see your vrow or your Katrina. And den you rides all over de city mit him and it no costs you one tam cent. And bime by de trum peats and dat ish de gurnel's compliments to come and schmoke a bipe mit him. And den bime by, purty soon, right away, the trum peats like the tuyfel, and dat ish de gurnel's compliments to come and get your nine hundred tollars bountish. I tinks, but I guess not py tam."

"Yaw! So goot!"

"Yaw. And den der general and der President shakes hands mit you, and you eat krout mit ae President's vrow and shust live like one fighting rooster, py tam! And den in a little while you say der President be one nice man, and you gets anoder hundred tollars bountish, and der President makes one grand general mit you, purty soon, I guess, but I tink not! You go mit me?"

"Yaw!"

NEW AND EXTRAORDINARY INVENTIONS.—Very few people are probably aware of the new and extraordinary inventions recently claimed by different mechanics and others in this city. Several of them are nearly finished. Others are just begun or completed. Some of them are destined to produce results of the most wonderful description, and never yet dreamed of by the public. They relate to chemistry as well as mechanics, and to arts as well as other matters. Among them are several engines of war, both for offensive and defensive purposes. Of the latter, and yet untested, may be mentioned a device for a new torpedo for the destruction of ships, iron-clads and for fortifications. It may be constructed of almost any given size, and rendered equal in power and effectiveness to anything of the kind heretofore known. It may be sent from a ship at sea, or a boat, or from land. But its great peculiarity is its power of propelling itself upon or under the water, and of turning at right angles or otherwise upon the object to which it may be directed.

The Sewing Women of Reading, in Berks county, have recently held a series of meetings which have not only attracted the attention of some of the leading citizens of the place but have also prompted them to participate at the gatherings. An association has been formed which is to select a practical tailor to act as superintendent, and steps are being taken to procure a contract that will secure more profitable wages to those women who are engaged in making army clothing.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

FRANCIS TORRANCE, NOTARY PUBLIC AND COMMISSIONER for the States of Ohio, Indiana, Minnesota, Missouri and Massachusetts, appointed and commissioned by the several Governors thereof to take Depositions, Acknowledgements of Deeds, &c., to be used or recorded therein. Office, No. 189 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa. aug8:6m

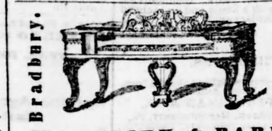
PIANOS.

PIANOS,
MELODEONS,
HARMONIUMS.

A very large assortment of these and all other Musical Instruments, for sale by

HOFFMANN, HOENE & CO.,
No. 53 Fifth street,
Kleber & Bros old stand.

jy13



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Sole Agents for the celebrated Bradbury, Schomacker & Co.'s Gold and Silver Prize Medal

PIANOS,

Cheaper and will stand in tune longer than any other PIANOS made. Also, Smith's Harmoniums and Melodeons and Musical Goods generally at the lowest Eastern cash prices. Pianos to let. Tuning and repairing done at the shortest notice. Sheet Music bound with neatness and dispatch. je24

WEBER'S PIANOS.
TESTIMONIAL.
TROY, N. Y., April 12, 1864.

A. WEBER, Esq.—I should consider that I was neglecting my duty were I not to tell of the great pleasure you have afforded my teachers and scholars by sending such superior Instruments. Your Piano-Fortes seem so vastly more musical and full toned than those we have had heretofore, so efficient in the hands of the weakest pupil as well as under the most powerful touch of the master, ever ready to respond to either, and withal so durable, that I consider I have been fortunate in being recommended to your establishment, and trust other schools will be wise enough to replenish their rooms from your manufactory.

Per M. PHILLIPI,
Principal Musical Department.

New lot Weber's Pianos just received by
CHAS. C. MELLOR, 81 Wood street,
au15 Sole agent for Pittsburgh.

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PLAIN AND FANCY JOB PRINTER,
PAPER DEALER AND STATIONER,
Corner of Wood and Third streets, Pittsburgh.
BOOK BINDING of all styles, from the Plain Paper to the Highly Ornamental and Rich Gilt or Antique Style. se7

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BOWERY SALOON.—NO. 48 FIFTH ST., next door to Theatre, Pittsburgh, Pa.
J. S. WILLIAMS,
sept-1y Proprietor.

WILLIAM RUECKEISEN'S
PHILADELPHIA DINING SALOON,

No. 47 FIFTH STREET, opposite Theatre, Pittsburgh, Pa., has refitted up his saloon in elegant style. All the delicacies of the season always on hand, served up by a first class French cook of Paris. Delicious oysters first of the season. jul0-1y

PETER WILBERT'S
RESTAURANT AND EATING SALOON,
No. 32 Diamond, Pittsburgh, Pa.

The best of Liquors. Ales and Wines kept constantly on hand, together with all the delicacies of the season. Meals served up at all hours. fe1:1y

OPEN AGAIN.—
E. REINEMAN'S
DUQUESNE EATING HOUSE,
No. 67 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Enlarged and fitted up in elegant style. All delicacies of the season always on hand. Delicious Oysters, first of the season. oct7:1y

VIERHELLER & ROESSING'S
BROADWAY SALOON RESTAURANT,
No. 64 Fifth street, (Odd Fellows' Building,)
se7:1y Pittsburgh, Pa.

JOHN MEYER'S
Restaurant and Eating Saloon,
No. 46 Smithfield street,
oct28:1y PITTSBURGH.

JOHN GANGWISCH.
UNION LAGER BEER BREWERY,
WHOLESALE OFFICE
No. —, Penn street, Fifth Ward,
jy30-1y PITTSBURGH, PA.

JOHN SEIFERTH.....CHARLES WEIMI.
JOHN SEIFERTH & CO., SUCCESSORS TO LEOPOLD SAHL,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
WINES, LIQUORS & CIGARS.
27 & 29 Market street, corner of Second,
ja1 Pittsburgh

ELI YOUNG'S
Restaurant and Eating Saloon,
Nos. 129 and 131 Smithfield street,
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☞ The very best of SHELL and CAN OYSTERS served up in every style, together with all the delicacies of the season. au24-1y

THE DRAFT.—The THIRD WARD, Pittsburgh, will pay a CASH BOUNTY TO ALL VOLUNTEERS mustered into the U. S. service and credited upon the quota of the Ward.

Volunteers will please call at No. 49 Grant street, opposite the Court House where the Recruiting Committee will be found at all reasonable hours.

Volunteer and escape the pending draft.
THOMAS PENDER,
JOHN A. STRAIN,
jy30-tf Recruiting Committee.

TO THE
MEDICAL PROFESSION.

The subscribers keep constantly on hand a good collection of latest editions of

Standard Medical and Surgical Works,

to which the attention of Physicians is invited.

Works not on hand procured to order at shortest notice.

au20-2m DAVIS, CLARKE & CO., 93 Wood st.

SAM'L M. WICKERSHAM,
METAL BROKER,
No. 124 FIRST STRE
Agent for the sale of Cornwall Pig Metal.
au22:1y

EAGLE TANNERY.—CHARLES KIEFER, Office No. 58 Wood street, Pittsburgh, Pa. Manufacturer of Oak-tanned Harness, Bridle, Skirting and sole
LEATHER.

Waxed upper, Kips and Calf Skins.
P. S. Cash paid for all kinds of leather finish d or in rough, also for hides, chestnut and oak bark. ce9-1y

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JAMES THACKREY,
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Merchants and others wishing large or small show bills posted in the various places in this city, Allegheny and Birmingham, will be promptly attended to leaving their orders at the "Commercial" office. I rent by the year the principal corners in the city and have the exclusive use of the same je23:1y

BANNER COTTON MILLS.—
PARK, PAINTER & CO.
Warehouse, Nos. 149 FIRST and 150 SECOND STREETS,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
4-4 Brown Sheeting, Carpet Chain of all colors, Candlewick, Batting and Twine.
se9

DEPUTY QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Pittsburgh, Pa., July 20, 1864.

ARTILLERY HORSES
PURCHASED IN OPEN MARKET.

$170 will be given by the undersigned, at Pittsburgh, Pa., for good Artillery Horses, payable in certificates of indebtedness, for not less than ten heroes.

These horses must be well formed, active and free from all defects, from 4 years old this Spring to 9 years old, from 15½ to 16 hands high, and to weigh not less than 1,050 pounds. White horses and mares will be excluded.

They will be examined by a competent judge, and all horses presented must conform to the above specifications.
O. CROSS,
jy21-tf Lt. Col. and D. Q. M. General.

BRILLIANT OIL CO.—
Books of subscription to the BRILLIANT OIL CO. will be opened at the Banking House of
HANNA, HART & CO.,
corner Third and Wood streets, on
MONDAY, August 8th, 1864.

Pamphlets containing a description of the property held by the Company can be had at the same place, on and after the 4th of August. jy30-tf

FOR THE FALL OF 1864.—
200,000 APPLE TREES.

Extra fine, two, three, four and five years old, including all the old leading varieties, and many new ones.

Also, a very large stock of Pear, (standard and Dwarf,) Cherry, Peach, Plum, Evergreen, Shade and Ornamental Trees, Roses, Grape Vines, Shrubs, Greenhouse Plants, &c., &c., wholesale and retail, at very reasonable prices.
JOHN MURDOUCH, Jr.,
Proprietor.

OHIO VALLEY OIL COMPANY.

BOOKS OF SUBSCRIPTION to this Company are now open at the office of J. C. TILTAN No. 45 Hand st., where a full description of the property can be seen. The property, comprising four farms, in a most favorable locality, is partially developed, and is now yielding oil in paying quantities. au8

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AND FACTORS IN
PETROLEUM AND ITS PRODUCTS,
OILS, CANDLES, &c.
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Agents of the Portland Kerosene Oil works, New York Paraffine Candle Company, &c. au26-1y

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au18-1y

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No. 55 OHIO street, corner of Diamond,
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220 bbls. Rye Whisky, 5 years old.
10 " Pure Brandy.
100 " Rectified Whisky.
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MERCHANDISE BROKER,
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100 tierces Canvassed S. C. Hams;
100 tierces Prime Leaf Lard;
200,000 lbs Plain Hams;
250,000 lbs Canvassed Hams;
25,000 lbs Uncanvassed Sugar Cured Hams;
300,000 lbs Extra Nice Shoulders;
100,000 lbs Clear Sides;
50,000 lbs Ribbed Sides;
20,000 lbs Sugar Cured Dried Beef,
500 bbls (Shepard & Sons) Extra Family Flour.
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ja12

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Wholesale Grocers and Importers of Brandies, Wines and Cigars,
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Iron, Nails, Cotton Yarns, &c., &c., constantly on hand. se13

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GEORGE B. JONES & SON,
WHOLESALE GROCERS AND BOAT FINISHERS, dealers in Manilla Rope, Oakum, Oils, Pitch and Pittsburgh manufactured articles. No. 141 Water street, above the Monongahela Bridge, Pittsburgh, Pa. se9,

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MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.

An entire new stock
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and warranted to give satisfaction, as to fit, comfort, beauty and durability. au2

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Office: No. 89 Grant street,
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☞ Call with Discharge and two witnesses. jy26

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Particular attention paid to Collections in Allegheny and adjoining counties. je3-1y

THE BOUNTY OF $100,
DUE WOUNDED SOLDIERS,
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CALL WITH DISCHARGE,
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ALSO, A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
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Have opened in Pittsburgh
A Wholesale Drug and Jobbing House
No. 841 corner LIBERTY and WAYNE streets, opposite Union Passenger Depot,
And now offer for sale a general assortment of Drugs, Patent Medicines, White Leads, Oils, Paints, Varnishes, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, Glassware, &c.
Purchasers will find our stock at all times well assorted, and prices such as to give entire satisfaction.
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OTTO HELMOLD, 94 Smithfield, near Fifth street
Ladies attend to Mrs. Helmold. se23-1y

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TEETH, TEETH, TEETH.

ONLY FIVE DOLLARS A SET.

Know all men by these presents, that I, G. W. SPENCER, Dentist, Proprietor of the Steam Dental Establishment, No. 2-4 Penn street, which is the largest and most complete in the United States, do hereby agree to furnish to the bearer of this advertisement, or any person who may present themselves to my office, with a full upper or under set of those beautiful Volcanite Teeth, which not only combine all the uses of the Natural Teeth, but are so set as to make a beautiful and perfect representation of the Natural Teeth, for the low price of FIVE DOLLARS A SET.

Several first-class Assistants always in attendance, thus securing to patients prompt and immediate attention.

Every operation warranted comfortable, and to render good service.

N. B.—Don't forget the place, No. 234 PENN STREET, and also that the FIVE DOLLARS will be required to be paid in Gold. au8

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Pain in the Extractions of Your Teeth,
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Extracted without any
AT THE
Dental Establishment, No. 278 Penn st.,
by a perfectly safe and pleasant process?
Call and examine those beautiful specimens of
ARTIFICIAL TEETH
and you will be convinced that they are superior to any place in the city.
A full set on Vulcanite, Plain Teeth, $5.
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Partial and full sets on gold and silver at proportionate rates.
Old Gold Plate purchased at their full value.
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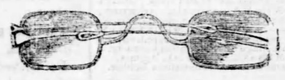

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IN ANSWER TO THE MANY INQUIRIES, I beg to inform the public we have no CONNECTION with the above CARE lately

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Having Exposed this
SHAMEFUL SWINDLE
UPON THE PUBLIC
SOME EIGHTEEN MONTHS AGO.

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aug8

SPECTACLES! SPECTACLES!—Let those SEE which cannot SEE. The greatest relief and improvement on the SIGHT can be secured by using the celebrated DIAMOND RUSSIAN PEBBLE SPECTACLES, which have proved so beneficial to thousands of people since first introduced. The genuine Pebble can be got only at my place, No. 51 Fifth street.
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Remember, No. 51, 51, 51 FIFTH street. ap26

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LIGHT IRON CASTINGS
AND SMALL MACHINERY
Made to order, in good style, by
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BIRMINGHAM, PA.
Prices Low. Terms Cash. jy5-1y

S. S. FOWLER & CO.,
Iron Founders and Mill Finishers,
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SOLID HUB CAR WHEELS,
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FULTON FOUNDRY.—
NINTH WARD, PITTSBURGH, PA.
Warehouse, No. 141 Wood street.
JOSEPH PENNOCK, Proprietor.
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Manufactures Nail Machines, Rolls, Squeezers &c; Rolling Mill Castings generally; Gas and Water Pipes, Gas Retorts and Oil Stills; Hot Blast and Superheating Pipes, Sugar Kettles; House Fronts and Window Heads; Rolls Turned, and all Fitting done to order. A large assortment of Rolling Mill Patterns on hand, purchased from Fort Pitt Foundry. se24

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Machinists, Iron Founders, and River and Stationary Engine Builders.
fe6:1y

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McLEAN & GRAY, manufacturers of McLean's Patent Window Sash Locks and Supported, Beadstead Fastenings, Window Shutter Hinges, Sash Weights and Pullies, Sad Irons, Iron Stands, and Domestic Hardware generally.
Jobbing in all kinds of light Castings done promptly to order.
Office, No. 3 St. Clair street, Pittsburgh. ap8

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SMITH, PARK & CO.,
NINTH WARD FOUNDRY,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,
Warehouse, 149 First and 120 Second streets, Manufacturers of all sizes and descriptions of Coal Oil Retorts and Stills, Gas and Water Pipes, Sad Irons, Dog Irons, Wagon Boxes, Steel Moulds, Pullies, Hangers and Couplings. Also, Jobbing and Machine Castings of every description made to order. Having a complete Machine Shop attached to the Foundry, all necessary fitting will be carefully attended to. se7

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WM. G. PRICE, BERLIN FOUNDRY, Corner Pennsylvania avenue and Price street, manufacturer of all sizes and descriptions of Castings for Oil Refineries, Glass and Gas Works, Wagon Boxes, Dog Irons, Grate Bars, Fire Fronts, Sash and Clock Weights, Pullies, Hangers and Couplings. All kinds of Castings for Agricultural Implements. Also Castings of all kinds for Plumbers and Gas Fitters. Also, Jobbing and Machine Castings, light or heavy made to order. se7-1

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DUSSEATH & CO.,
JOBBERS IN
WATCHES, CLOCKS,
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WATCH MATERIALS
TOOLS, GLASSES, &c.
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AMERICAN, ENGLISH and
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J. M. ROBERTS desires to inform his friends and patrons that his present large stock of the above goods is being constantly replenished with all the new styles as fast as they appear in the eastern cities, and that they can depend on getting a good article at the LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICE.
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Subscription to Government 10-40 Loan received at the office of HANNA, HART & CO., Wood street.
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Railroad Stocks Bought at Highest Rates
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Manufacturers of Steam Engines, Machinery and Castings of all descriptions. Particular attention paid to Jobbing work. Orders for all descriptions of work will be thankfully received and promptly executed from the best material workmanship. jy15-cw

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Corner of SECOND and SHORT streets,
Manufacturers of Tubular, Double Flued and Cylinder Steam Boilers, Chimneys, Britchen, Fire Beds, Ash Pans, Steam Pipes, Salt Pans, Oil Stills, Tanks, Agitators, Settling Pans, Iron Bridges, Gasometers.
Particular attention paid to repairs of Steamboat & Land Boilers. New and second-hand Boilers always on hand. je11

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DÆWERITZ, KIRMSE & CO.,
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Manufacturers of Brewers' Kettles, Stills, Oil Tubes, Copper Pumps, Steam and Escape Pipes, Malt Kilns, and all kinds of Copper, Sheet Iron and Blacksmith Work. jy30-1y

JAMES ROWN,
SUCCESSOR TO BOWN & TETLEY,
Manufacturer and Importer of
GUNS, RIFLES, PISTOLS, HARDWARE,
GUNSMITH'S MATERIALS, CUTLERY, &c.
No. 136 Wood St., Pittsburgh, Pa.
☞ Agents for Colt's Pistols and Rifles jy2-cy

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DUQUESNE BRASS WORKS.
CADMAN & CRAWFORD, Brass Founders, Gas and Steam Fitters. Particular attention paid to Steamboat Work and Oil Refineries. Corner of Duquesne Way and St. Clair streets. au9:1y

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MANSFIELD & FITZSIMMONS,
Keep constantly on hand Babbitt's Anti-Friction Metal, Packing Metal for Steam Cylinders, Antimony, Pig Lead, &c., &c. au9:1y

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HUBLEY, ADAMS & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Carriage, Machine, Plow and Bridge Bolts. Also, Nuts and Washers.
Office: No. 73 Water street. Factory: corner Main and Cherry street, Allegheny. [jy2:6:1y

PITTSBURGH PLOW WORKS,
J. C. BIDWELL,
Manufacturer of every variety of Plows, Plow Castings, Steel Moldboards, Cultivators, &c. Manufactory, Warehouse and Office, corner Duquesne Way, Fayette street and Garrison alley, only three squares from all the Railroad Depots.
Having increased facilities for foundry work I am prepared to make to order Castings of all kinds, of superior quality, as also to do Machine Work generally. fe21

EXCELSIOR BOLT & NUT WORKS.—
LEWIS, OLIVER & PHILLIPS,
Manufacturers of, and keep constantly on hand a full assortment of
Bolts, Nuts, Washers & Thimble Skeins.
☞ Office and Warehouse corner Market and Water streets, Pittsburgh, Pa. jy6-1y

LAKE SUPERIOR
Copper Mills and Smelting Works.
PARK, McCURDY & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Sheath, Braziers and Bolt Copper, Pressed Copper Bottoms, Raised Still Bottoms, Spelter, Solder, &c. Also, Importers and Dealers in Metals, Tin Plate, Sheet Iron, Pig Iron, &c.
Constantly on hand Tinman's Machines and Tools.
WAREHOUSE, 140 FIRST and 120 SECOND streets, PITTSBURGH, PA.
☞ Special orders of Copper cut to any desired pattern. mh12

O'HARA BOILER WORKS,
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attend to the manufacture of Steam Boilers, Stills, Tanks, Agitators, Salt Pans, Sugar Pans, Sheet Iron Chimneys, Breechings, and all other articles usually manufactured at similar concerns.
Prompt attention paid to all kinds of repairs on reasonable terms.
Works corner of Liberty and Second streets, Pittsburgh, Pa. oct7:tf

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MANUFACTURERS OF
Axes, Shovels, Saws, Picks, Mattocks, &c.
Warehouse: No. 118 WATER street, four doors below Monongahela House,
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W. P. PORTER,
MANUFACTURER OF
Steamboat Shafts, Cranks, Piston Rods, Pitman Jaws, Wrists, Locomotive and Car Axles, Anchors, and all kinds of Heavy Forging.
TEMPERANCEVILLE,
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DARRAGH, DOLLAR & PRICE, (successors to T. J. Craig,) manufacturers and dealers in TIN, COPPER AND SHEET IRON WARE. Also, TIN AND IRON ROOFING and JOB WORKING. Just received, a large assortment of House Furnishing Hardware, such as Water Coolers, Refrigerators, Meat Safes, Tea or Water Squirrel Cages, Britannia Ware, Waiters, Knife Boxes, Cash Boxes, Knives and Forks, Ice Pitchers, Ice Chests, Bath Tubs, Bird Cages, Parlor Cages, Fluished Tin Ware, Fire Irons, Spoon and Fork Boxes, Tea Canisters, Spoons. Also, a large stock of STOVES. ap8

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CORNWELL & KERR,
CARRIAGE MANUFACTURERS,
Silver and Brass Platers, and manufacturers of Saddlery and Carriage Hardware.
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Manufacturers of Every Variety of
VIALS, BOTTLES AND WINDOW GLASS,
BLACK PORTER, WINE and CLARET BOTTLES,
DEMIJOHNS AND MINERAL WATER BOTTLES.
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MANUFACTURERS OF
Looking Glasses, Gilt and Rosewood Mouldings, Portrait, Photograph and Picture Frames,
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Buy and sell at market rates—
U. S. 6 per cent. 5-20 Bonds.
U. S. do. 1881 Bonds.
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U. S. Seven-Thirties.
U. S. 4 per cent. one year certificates,
And all other U. S. Securities, Bank Notes and Coin.
Stocks and Bonds of every description
BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.
au16

Finance and Trade.

Table of Local Stocks.

CORRECTED BY S. S. BRYAN, BROKER, 59 FOURTH ST

Par	Val	BANKS. Off'd	Asked	Sales	Div'd May
100	Exchange		72½		5
50	Citizens		68	"	5
50	Pittsburgh		93¾	"	5
50	Allegheny		60	"	5
50	Mechanics		57¼	"	5
50	Iron City		64¾	"	5
50	M & M		60	"	4
100	First National	110			$3.75
100	Second National	110			
100	Third National		18		
100	Fourth National	110			
100	First National, Alt'a			110	$3.00
50	Manchester Saving		48½	"	4 ⅌ ct.
	INSURANCE.				
50	Citizens		61	June	$6.00
42	Western		53½	May	$2.50
50	Monongahela		34		$3.00
50	Enreka		50½	"	$4.00
50	Pittsburgh		32		$4.00
25	Allegheny		27		$1.00
25	People's	28			$4.00
50	Penna		32½		
	RAILROAD.				
50	Monongahela		28¼		4 ⅌ ct.
25	St. Clair Street	40			5 ⅌ ct.
50	Hand Street		50		5 ⅌ ct.
50	Mechanic Street				
25	Birmingham		34½		$1 50
	RAILROAD.				
50	Allegheny Valley		14		
50	Penna Central		74¼		
100	Fort Wayne		113		
100	Cleveland		110		
50	Connellsville		12½		
50	do (interest)	11¾	17		
50	Steubenville	18½			
50	Chartiers		5		
50	Hempfield		3¾		
50	Alleg'y & Manch'ter	65	70	65	
25	Birmingham		40		
25	Johnstown		35		
	COAL.				
50	Pittsburgh		83½		$2 50
25	Allegheny	34½			$1 00
25	Birmingham	31¾			5 ⅌ ct.
	OIL COMPANIES.				
25	Lucesco		27		
10	North American		9		7½
10	Dalzell		15		1¾ ct.
10	Allegheny and Pitts.		14		2 ⅌ ct.
250	Columbia		100		4 ⅌ ct.
5	Tray		1		
2	Horse Neck		5		
5	Stella		4		
5	Fedora		1		
20	Acme		15		
5	Whitely Creek		5		
5	Fayette		3¼		
5	Story		2½		
	MISCELLANEOUS.				
20	Pitts. & Greens. Tpk.		12½		
50	Monga hela Navig'n		48		$2 50
	BONDS.				
	Allegheny County 6's				80
	do Scrip 5's				80
	Pittsburgh 5's				78
	do 6's				97
	Allegheny City 6's			100	97
	do 4's				70
	Alleg'y V. R. 7's				105
	do 2d mortg				100
	Connellsville 6's		82½		
	Sheila R. R. 6's			75	
	Alleg'y Co Bounty 6's		96¼		

FRIDAY, Aug. 26, P. M.

—Oil stocks so far as we can learn engrossed the whole attention of stocks to-day. Some of the cheaper stocks were disposed of at a reduction from our last quotations. Holders being unable to tender certificates are limited in their range of customers to such persons as are acquainted with them, and with their responsibility.

The prices will probably advance when the certificates are ready.

—Dalzell sold largely at an advance of 2½ over yesterday—15, being freely paid.

—At Philadelphia yesterday the *Ledger* observes that the most marked feature of the day's operations in stocks was the enormous amount of Oil shares sold. The market was a good deal excited, and with sales to the amount of 50,000 shares, the price of almost every stock was higher. The market was firm and active up to the close, the great marvel in the business being that the unknown and unproductive shares found as ready sales as those that have proved productive and are better known. We have but to reiterate what we have already said, namely, that there are many valuable Oil Companies, paying largely on their present market prices, and probably as great a number dealt in were of little or no value at all. Such a market as that of yesterday, in which blind excitement rules the hour, the worthless stocks going off as readily as those that are more valuable, is the speculator's harvest. Dealers, we think, however, need not hurry—from the facility recently shown in manufacturing shares, there is no great fear of their being all sold out of the market right away. There will be a few more left for months to come.

The *Press* of the same day further remarks that the bulk of the transactions are confined to oil stocks, for which there is now considerable of a rage. The great demand for this kind of investment has been turned to profitable account by new corporations, who are enabled to push their stocks into public notice, and, amid the excitement of the hour, no inquiry is made as to their merits or demerits. Several new names appear in our list of sales to-day that were entirely unknown a day or two ago.

—The following were the closing prices of oil stocks at Philadelphia up to 4 o'clock on Thursday afternoon:

	Bid	Ask'd		Bid	Ask'd
Oil Creek	6¾	7	Butler Coal	18	20
Maple Shade Oil	17½	18	Keystone Zinc	2	2¼
Hibbard Oil	6¾	7¼	Keenstone Oil	14	15
Penna Pet. Co	7	8	Dalzell Oil	10½	10¾
Perry Oil	6	6¾	McIlhenny Oil	8¾	8¾
Mineral Oil	2	2¼	Roberts	2¾	3⅛
Keystone Oil	2	2	Olmstead	2¾	3
Venango Oil	1	1¼	Noble & Del	12½	17½
Hilton Oil	4¾	5	Hazelhurst	2¾	3⅛
Senaca Oil	—	—	Egbert	3¾	3¾
Organic Oil	1½	1¾	Story Farm	4¾	4¾
Brown's Bend	1	1¼	Penn'a Centre	1¾	2
Irvin Oil	7¾	8	Hope Island	1¾	2
Pope Farm Oil	1¾	1¾	Curtin	2¾	3

At New York money is reported as easy at 7 per cent., and a good deal is down to 6 per cent. The uncertainty as to the course of political affairs prompts people to keep money where it can be made available, and call loans and small interest are preferred to any long use of capital, no matter how tempting the interest is made. Peace means lower prices for all commodities upon which mercantile credits are based, and the caution in buying paper is very natural.

Toledo Market.

August 24.

The market opened this morning with a fair inquiry for Wheat, Amber Michigan being the favorite with buyers, and sales were effected at an advance of 2c on prices ruling on Tuesday yesterday. After the receipt of advices from New York, buyers generally withdrew from the market, and the market closes dull at a decline of 2@3c. Corn was in good demand at an advance of 2½c. Oats declined 2c.

FLOUR—Fine, $6.50@7 00; Superfine, $8.00@8.25; Extra, $8.50@9.25; Double Extra and Fancy, $9.75@11.50. Rye Flour, $5.25.

No transactions reported.

WHEAT—Sales yesterday, after our report: 8,000 bushels and 2,000 bushels No. 1 Red at $2.22; 2,000 bushels Amber Michigan at $2.25; 1,000 bushels No. 1 Red at $2.25. To-day—Sales 11,965 bushels Amber Michigan at $2.25; 2,360 bushels No. 1 Red at $2.22; 1,000 bushels No. 2 Red at $2.18; 1,000 bushels Amber Michigan at $2.24; 350 bushels No. 1 Red at $2.19; 350 bushels No. 2 Red at $2.15.

CORN—Sale last evening, after our report: 5,000 bushels No. 1 at 91c. To-day—1,000 bushels No. 1 at 91.37; 3,000 bushels and 2,500 bushels do at $1.37½.

OATS—Lower. Sales 700 bushels, 3,000 bushels, 800 bushels, and 450 bushels No. 1 at 70c; 1,025 bushels rejected at 65c.

RYE—$1.30.

BARLEY—Spring, $1.45@1.50; Winter, $1.50@1.60.

SEEDS—Clover, $8.00; Timothy, $5.50; Flax, $2.90@3.00.

The Grain Crop.

The Detroit *Tribune* gives the following figures in regard to the grain crop:

In 1860 the wheat crop of the loyal States was less than 140,000,000 bushels; in 1863 it was more than 190,000,000. In 1860 their rye crop was 20,800,000 bushels; in 1861 it was 20 708,000. In 1860 their barley crop was less than 15,500,000 bushels; in 1863 it was 16,700,000. In 1860 their oat crop was less than 152,000,000 bushels; in 1863 it was 174,858,000. In 1860 their corn crop was 549,780,000 bushels; in 1863 it was 452,445 000. In 1860 their potato crop was less than 104 500,000 bushels; in 1863 it was 101,457,000. In 1860 their tobacco crop was less than 231,300,000 pounds; in 1863 it was 267,302,000.

It will be seen from these statements that notwithstanding an unfavorable season, corn and potatoes were the only products of leading importance, of which larger crops were not produced in 1863 than in 1860. The diminution in both these crops was owing to the unfavorable season. In 1862, the corn crop of the loyal States was nearly 37,000, 00 bushels greater than in 1860; and the potato crop was more than 10,500,000 bushels greater. Even the Northern production of tobacco has increased during the war.

St. Louis Lumber Market.

AUGUST 24.

The receipts by river this week are: One raft from Wisconsin river of 300,000 feet, of common quality, which sold on the bank at $20 per M. also one raft from Chapman & Thorp's mills of 600,000 feet, which goes into their own yards. There is very little lumber on the way and the present prospect is that the season will close with an inadequate supply. Yard prices are very firm at our quotations:

1st clear, ₱ 1000 feet	$70 00@75 00
2nd clear,	60 00@— —
3d clear, boards and fencing	35 00@— —
Grub plank, ₱ 1000 feet	27 50@— —
Sheeting	25 00@— —
Joist, 18 feet and under	37 50@40 00
Joist, 18 feet and over	40 00@50 00
Flooring, 2nd rate, dressed	45 00@50 00
Flooring, 1st rate, dressed	47 50@60 00
Siding, dressed	32 50@— —
Shingles, A, shaved	7 00@ 7 25
Shingles, A, sawed	6 50@— —
Shingles, No. 2, sawed	4 00@— —
Lath, ₱ 1000	7 50@— —
Cedar posts, ₱ 100	50 00@60 00

PITTSBURGH GENERAL MARKET.

PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL OFFICE, Saturday, Aug. 27, 1864.

Business was not very active. The business of filling up our quotations in order to avoid the coming draft seems to occupy the attention of our people to the exclusion of everything else. The work goes bravely on. The weather was pleasant. On the wharf we noticed a fair amount of activity. The boats loading were the Katie, Capt. McConnell, for Evansville; the Wananita, for St. Louis, and Pilgrim, for Cincinnati. They will all get off to-day. The Rocinnati arrived. She brought a full cargo from Cincinnati. The Bertha left for St. Louis with all the freight she could manage. Our rivers are falling slowly. Their is, however, sufficient water for all ordinary purposes. A number of steamers have left Cincinnati for this port. They may be looked for about Monday. Among the sales were the following:

FLOUR—The market yesterday was firm, with a good demand. Holders were generally asking an advance, especially on the best quality. The stock on hand is thin, the time is limited. The sales were: Extra Family—300 barrels, a choice brand to go out of the market, at $11; 100 barrels do, at $11; 150 do to the city trade at $10@11 25; 100 do City Mills at $11. The receipt of wagon flour was small and prices were irregular.

SALT—The market remains stationary, with sales of 130 bbls No 1 at $2; delivered at $3 10 per barrel.

STARCH—The market was firm, with regular sales at 8½c per ₱ lb. The stock on hand is not large.

BROOMS—Like all other articles have advanced, prices ranging from $5 50@5 per doz.

ASHES—The market was firm, with a fair demand. As prices were unchanged we omit them.

APPLES—The market has been over stocked for some days past; prices have declined. We note sales of 200 barrels at $2@2 50 per bbl.

GRAIN—We have nothing new to report in regard to this article. The demand for certain descriptions was fair and sales were regular whilst others were neglected. Wheat—that is a good article, had no difficulty in finding purchasers and the mills took all good parcels at $2 for Red; White $2 10@2 12. Some 600 bushels was disposed off. Oats—prices of new varied from 90@96c. Sales of 700 bushels at these figures. In store, at the usual advance was obtained. Corn was unchanged. Sales of three car loads at $1 54@1 56. The demand is improving. Barley and Rye were neglected—prices were nominal.

HAY—The receipts were larger than than the previous day, amounting to 26 loads, which was disposed of at $28@30.

EGGS—Were more fancied and we note sales of ten bbls. at 15c.

PEACHES—Were good. Sales yesterday of 400 boxes were disposed of at $3@4 50 ⅌ box.

GROCERIES—The market was firm with a fair local demand. The weeks sales were not large. Sugar—Sales of 12 hogsheads Orleans at 20c. Sales of 200 hhds at 20¾c. Coffee Sugars were firm at 30@33c for B. and A. Molasses—Firm, at $1 20@1 25. Coffee—Sales 40 sacks Rio at 52½@54.

SEEDS—Were more inquired for during the week. We note sales of 40 bushels Timothy at $6 50.

LARD—Was looking up. 10 tierces sold at 24c.

OIL—Was firm; sales of 20 bbls No. 1 Lard Oil, at $1 70; and 10 bbls do No. 2 at $1 55.

WHISKY—The market was unsettled. Holders were asking a further advance, viz: $1 85@$1 90.

BACON—The market remains firm with a further advance in Shoulders. Holders refuse to sell for less than 18c. These are steep figures. Other descriptions were unchanged.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL, Saturday, August 27, 1864.

Business exhibited a falling off as compared with the previous day's operations. There was a moderate inquiry, but transactions were limited. Our latest advices from Oil City report a firm market, with regular sales at the wells in the Creek at $11,00 per barrel. The stock to come forward the present rise will be found quite limited. The river at Oil City has less than three feet in the channel, and is falling. The steamer "Echo No. 3" was due, but had not arrived when we left the landing. The only arrival of Oil was 350 barrels Crude for the Temperanceville Refinery. It did not land at the wharf. Holders yesterday were firm, as there were but few lots to operate in, and the sales were necessarily limited. Below will be found all that came under our notice.

CRUDE OIL—The sales made on Thursday was heavy, leaving only a few parcels to be disposed of to-day. The rates were 37@38c packages retuned, or 43c packages included. Sales—600 bbls 43c packages to be included, and 110 bbls at the same prices. Refined Oil—The market has been inactive; for some days past holders are not offering their stocks, whilst others are endeavoring to effect sales. Free Oil was steady, and without buyers. The following offer was made without finding a purchaser, viz.:—800 bbls free, 85c; and 200 bbls free, delivered in Philadelphia, at 90c. Bonded was in much favor, $4c for 300 bbls; a choice brand, deliverable in Philadelphia, at 83c. We quote bonded in this market at 75c to 80c nominally.

TAR was steady. We note small sales of "Brilliant" at $8.

NAPTHA—This article has been neglected for some time. Prices were nominal. The last sale we reported was at 32¼ for deodorized.

Imports Oil per Allegheny Valley R. R.

GOING EAST.

Forsythe Bros & Co, 70 bbls refined, for New York.

Pittsburgh Glass Market.

WINDOW GLASS.

CITY BRANDS—SINGLE STRENGTH.

6x 8 and 7x 9	$ 5 40 Box.
8x10	5 75 "
8x11 to 10x12	6 10 "
8x13 to 10x14	6 50 "
8x15 to 12x16	7 25 "
11x18 to 14x18	7 30 "
13x19 to 14x22	7 60 "
10x24 to 16x24	8 80 "
17x24 to 18x28	9 35 "
10x30 to 24x36	10 10 "
24x37 to 30x40	11 50 "
20x41 to 32x42	13 00 "
20x44 to 30x44	14 40 "
10x45 to 30x45	17 25 "

DOUBLE THICKNESS.

6x 8 to 7x 9	$10 80 Box.
8x10	11 50 "
8x13 to 10x14	13 00 "
8x15 to 12x16	13 70 "
15x20 to 16x28	17 25 "
20x32 to 32x44	21 60 "
20x46 to 30x46	23 00 "
20x54 to 40x46	28 80 "
36x60 to 40x60	36 00 "

Pittsburgh Tin Plate and Block Tin Market.

PITTSBURGH, August 27.

The market during the week was firm with a good demand. Prices have declined. The present rates per box are:

I-C—10x14	$20 00
I-X—10x14	25 00
I-C—12x12	21 50
I-X—12x12	26 50
I-C—11x19	32 00
I-C—14x20	37 00

Block Tin	50c	Bar	55c
Zinc Sheets	35c	Spelter Slabs	25c

Pittsburgh Ale and Porter Market.

AUGUST 27, 1864.

The demand for Pittsburgh manufactured was never better than at the present time. The following are the current prices:

X Ale barrels	$9 00	X Ale half barrels	$4 50
XX do do	10 00	XX do do	5 00
India do do	11 00	India do do	5 50
Porter do do	9 00	Porter do do	4 50

Three dollars in addition to the above will be charged for barrels and two dollars for half barrels, which will be allowed on their return.

Pittsburgh Leather Market.

August 20, 1864.

The demand for leather was active, and prices have further advanced. The following are the present rates, but how long they will continue, we have no means of ascertaining:

Red Sole	50@52
Harness	50@51
Oak	60@52

Pittsburgh Copper Market.

PITTSBURGH, August 20, 1864.

The demand was fair and sales regular, at a further advance:

Braziers' ₱ lb, cash and time	70 @72c
Bar and Bolt, ₱ lb, cash	70 @72
Ingots, ₱ lb, cash	57
Copper Bottoms, 5 ⅌ ct. off for cash	85
Brass Kettles, 5 ⅌ ct. off for cash	85

Pittsburgh Cracker Market.

August 27, 1864.

The market was firm at the late advance, viz:

Water, ₱ lb	10 cts.	Soda	12 cts.
Butter	12	Sugar	15
Boston	12		

Pittsburgh Hide Market.

AUGUST 27, 1864.

The market during the week was firm with a good demand. Prices have advanced a shade. The following figures are up to last evening:

Green Hides	15	@15½
Dry Flint Hides	25	@20

Louisville Tobacco Market.

AUGUST 24.

The market was rather heavy to-day, and prices were in favor of buyers. The breaks consisted of 334 hhds, of which 259 were sold, and bids on 75 were rejected. We repeat the quotations of yesterday, but prices realized were not generally up to quotations. In the matter of shipping leaf, particularly, there was a falling off, $58 being about the highest price obtained; cuttings and scraps at $3 50@8 10; lugs $12@17 50; common shipping leaf $15@25; medium do $26@32; good do $35@44; common manufacturing leaf $25@40; medium do $40@75; fine $75@100 ₱ 100 lbs.

New Orleans Cotton Market.

The market continues at a stand still, with too great a difference between buyers and sellers to admit of any business. At auction, 9 bales of sound repacked sold at $1 35¼. 12 middling at $1 49, and 4 strict middling at $1 54½. These figures are considered below the views of holders, but it is said purchasers enough have been made to a limited extent at $1 49@1 43 for ordinary, $1 45@1 47 for good ordinary, $1 48@1 50 for low middling, and $1 55@1 59 for middling. The accounts from the beginning parishes with regard to the injury to the growing crop by the army worm are of the most discouraging character.

JUST RECEIVED—

2000 LBS CLEAR SIDES,

store and for sale by

J. S. DILWORTH & CO.,

jn Nos. 120 and 122 Second street.

Pittsburgh Iron and Nail Market.

THURSDAY, August 27, 1864.

The market was firm with a further advance in both Iron and Nails. The former advanced 1c ₱ lb, or $20 ₱ ton; the latter $1 ₱ keg. Below will be found the corrected list:

FLAT BAR.	₱ lb
1¼ to 6, by ⅝ to 1 inch	8½
1¼ to 6, by 1 to 1¼ inch	8¾
1¼ to 1¾, by ⅝ to ¾ inch	8¾
1¼ to 1¾ by ⅞ to 1 inch	9
HEAVY BAND IRON.	
2 to 6, by ¼ to 3-16 inch	8¾
1¼ to 1¾, by ¼ and 3-16 inch	9
1¼ to 1¾, by ¼ and 5-16 inch	9½
1¼ to 1¾ by ¼ and 3-16 inch	9½
HORSE SHOE.	₱ lb
⅝ to 1, by 5-16 to ⅞ inch	9½
HOOP AND LIGHT BAND.	
2¼ to 6 inch	9¼
1¼ and 2	9¾
1¼ and 1½	10
1 and 1¼	10¼
⅞ inch	10½
¾ inch	11½
inch	12½
inch	13

Hoops cut to specified lengths, ¼ cent per pound extra.

ROUND AND SQUARE.	₱ lb		₱ lb
1 to 2¼ inch	8¾	¼ and 9-16 inch	9
2¼ to 2¾	8¾	⅜ to 7-16 inch	9¼
3 to 3½ inch	9	5-16 inch	9½
3¼ to 4 inch	9¼	inch	9¾
2¾ and 2¾ inch	9¾	7-16 inch	12

OVAL IRON.	₱ lb		₱ lb
⅞ to 1¼ inch	8¾	⅛ inch	9½
¾ and ¾ inch	9	⅛ inch	9½

HALF OVAL AND HALF ROUND.	₱ lb		₱ lb
⅞ to 1¼ inch	9¾	⅛ inch	9¾
⅝ and ¾ inch	9½	⅜ inch	10

SHEET.	
No. 10 to 17	11
" 18 and 19	11¼
" 25 and 26	11¾
" 27	11¾

All sheets over 28 inches wide, ½c ₱ lb extra.

3-16, ¼ and 5-16 inch thick	10
Over 30 inches in width, ¼ cent ₱ lb extra.	
Heads	10
Plow Slabs	9½
" Wings	9¾

FLAT RAILS. *Punched and counter sunk.*	
1¼ to 2, by ⅛ to ⅜ inch	9
1¼ by ⅜ and 7-16 inch	9¼
1¼ by ⅜, 7-16 and ½ inch	9½
1¼ by ⅝ inch	10

PLOW HANDLE IRON.	
Plow Handle Iron	9¼

NAIL RODS.	
Juniata	16

NAILS.	₱ keg		₱ keg
10d to 60d Nails, ₱ 1000	8 12½	20d Fine	11 87½
8 and 9d	9 37½	7 to 10 inch lining	12 87½
6 and 7d	10 62½	6 inch	10 62½
4 and 5d	9 87½	Cut Spikes	9 37½
3d	10 37½		

Casing Nails.		Barrel.	
6d	10 13	7 inch	11 88
8d	9 88	4 inch	11 13
10d	9 63	3½ inch	10 38
12d	9 63	3¼ inch	10 38
10d	9 63	3 inch	9 88
Finishing.		Tobacco.	
6d	10 63	8d	9 88
8d	10 38	8d	9 63
10d	10 13	10d	9 38
12d	10 13		
18d	10 13		

Chicago Lumber Market.

August 24.

LUMBER—The receipts to-day have been very limited, and not a cargo has been offered on the market. There is a good demand, and prices quite very firm and unchanged.

SHINGLES—In small supply, and market active and firm.

LATH—In fair supply, with moderate demand. Market steady.

The market is very firm at present quotations.

Lumber—First Clear, ₱ M	$30 00@35 00
Second Clear, ₱ M	48 00@52 00
Third clear, ₱ M	—@50 00
Stock Boards	32 00@34 00
Box or Select Boards	37 00@40 00
Common Boards	29 00@24 00
Pending	23 00@24
Culled Boards	—@16 00
First Clear Flooring, rough	45 00@50 00
Second Clear Flooring, rough	40 00@45 00
Common Flooring, rough	35 00@36 00
Siding Clear, dressed	24 00@25 00
do Second Clear do	22 00@24 00
Common do	21 00@22 00
Long Joists	28 00@28 00
Sawed Shingles, A, ₱ M	5 25@5 75
Shaved Shingles, No. 1	4 50@4 90
Shaved Shingle, Star	3 50@4 00
Cedar Shingles	3 50@3 75
Sawed Shingles, A	5 75@6 00
Sawed Shingles, No. 1	5 25@5 75
Lath, ₱ 1,000 pieces	4 50@5 00
Posts, ₱ 1,000	14 00@18 00
Pickets	17 00@20 00

Cincinnati Lumber Market.

AUGUST 24.

We have nothing new to report of the market for lumber. There is not much doing in the large way, but a liberal business is being done in the retail trade at the following quotations:

QUOTATIONS AT THE YARDS.

Clear per 1,000 feet	$65 00
1st common "	55 00
2d "	45 00
3d "	40 00
Hemlock "	30 00
Pine Joists and timber per 1,000 feet	45 00
Pine fencing boards "	40 00
Hemlock "	30 00
1st common flooring "	50 00
2d "	40 00
1st " weather boarding "	60 00
2d "	50 00
Locust posts, per 100	40 00
Shingles, No. 1, 18 inch, per 100 feet	7 00
" No. 2, " "	6 00
Lath "	6 00

Milwaukee Market.

August 24.

FLOUR—Quiet. Supply very light.

GRAIN—Wheat—Receipts, 15,000 bushels; Irregular, excited and lower; sales this morning of 43,000 bushels No. 1 spring in store at $2 08@2 09; 5,000 bushels seller's option all the month at $2 08; 900 bushels No. 2 spring (in Smith's) at $1 95; 10,000 bushels do, a round lot, at $2. Sales on 'Change: 38,700 bushels No. 1 spring in store at $2 05@2 08; 6,000 bushels do, buyer's option all the week at $2 05; 15,000 bushels do, buyer's option all the month; sales of 8 car loads in store at $1 89. Rye and Barley—no sales—nominal.

Wool—Better sales; 10,000 lbs at $1 05.

New York Weekly Coffee Circular.

August 23.

Stock of Rio and Santos Coffee on the 16th of August, 1864 ..... 185,614 bags
Received since to date ..... none

Sales for consumption estimated at ..... 68,243 "

Stock of Rio and Santos Coffee on
the 23d of August, 1864 ..... 112,371 "
" Java Coffee Mats ..... 14,662 "
" do Gov. bags ..... 570— 15,232 "
" Bahia Coffee ..... 8 276 "
" Maracaibo ..... 9 265 "
" Laguayra ..... 5,345 "
" St. Domingo ..... 3,543 "
" Other descriptions ..... 10,494 "

Total ..... 174,177 "

REMARKS.—The market for Rio and Santos has been very active and excited during the past week, total sales reaching 68,243 bags.

Cincinnati Tobacco Market.

DAILY SALES AT BOYMAN'S WAREHOUSE.

60 hhds and 25 boxes, as follows: 60 hhds Mason county leaf, lugs and trash, viz: 1 at $9 00; 2 at $10 00@10 50; 8 at $11@12 50; 2 at $12 75; 4 at $13 10@14 00; 5 at $14 50@16 00; 3 at $17 0@18 00; 2 at $18 50@18 75; 3 at $19 00@20 00; 4 at $20 50@21 75; 3 at $22 00@22 75; 1 at $23 00; 2 at $23 25@23 50; 4 at $24 00@25 00; 2 at $25 50@25 75; 1 at $26 00@27 00; 1 at $27 50; 2 at $28 50; 3 at $29 00@30 00; 2 at $30 50@31 00; 3 at $32 50@34 00; 2 at $35 00; 1 at $35 50; 1 at $36 00 and 1 at $38 75; 25 boxes Ohio seed leaf wrapper and fillers, ranging from $11 00 to $35 00.

SALES AT MORRIS & CHALFANT'S WAREHOUSE.

47 hhds as follows: 4 at $8 50@10 00; 8 at $11 00@12 75; 5 at $13 00@16 00; 7 at $17 75@19 75; 6 at $20 00@22 50; 8 at $23 00@25 75. Brown county Ohio—5 at $20 00@28 00; 2 at $30 00; 1 at $34 00. Missouri—1 at $32 00.

Buffalo Flour Market.

August 24.

FLOUR—The Flour market is 12½@25c better with an active local and interior demand; sales yesterday 3,000 bbls. Sales this forenoon were 900 bbls XX Indiana red at $11 40@12 10; 100 bbls do red and white at $10 87½@11 00; 600 bbls XX Illinois white Wheat at $11 50@11 75; 100 bbls St. Louis, at $12; 200 bbls Illinois bakers' at $10 75; 40 bbls Wisconsin spring X at $10; 100 bbls extra State, on private terms; 175 bbls Iowa, at $7 75@8 00. This afternoon 250 bbls XX Ohio at $13 37½@16 50; 750 bbls XX Ohio and Indiana red and white at $10@10 75; 100 bbls do white wheat at $11 75 and 100 bbls St. Louis at $12 50.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

Per Cleveland & Pittsburgh Railroad.—James Irwin, 120 car boys; J. M. Snowden, 150 boxes starch; J. S. Liggatt & Co., 151 sks wheat; Potter A. & Ss, 18 bbls apples; Noble & Angle, 156 sks wheat; J. & W. Farley, 74 sks oats; Hallman R. & Co., 1 car bricks; Graff B. & Co., do do; Signer & N., 1 do do; Owens & K., 25 bbls apples; Godirey & Co., 8 sks rags.

Imports per Allegheny Valley R. R.—Rick & Co., 60 bbls salt; McGreer, 60 sks wheat; D. Herrus, 90 bbls potatoes; John Owen, 30 bush potatoes and apples; D. J. Saman, 55 bush oats; E. Copeland, 20 sks wheat; B. Leslie, 30 bush oats; D. Gumbert, 60 bush wheat; J. Dugan, 25 bush oats; Martin, O. & B., 1 car iron; Jas. Hawkins, 12 bbls eggs.

Imports per F. W. & C. Railroad.

Lloyd & B, 1 car s iron; W McGormly, 10 bbls oil and 11 boxes soap; S Lindsay & Co, 100 bbls flour; J. C. Bidwell, 20 sacks; J Hall & Co, 8 do; Godfrey & Co, 20 sacks rags; P Legonlin, 43 ℔ boxes; Lewis O. & P, 2 kegs nuts; Siebert K & Co, 100 green hides; D Lange & Co, 200 do; Brown & Co, 3 bbls oil; Gold Iron; A Guckenheimer, 5 barrels whiskey; McCullough S & Co, 2 crates rags, 29 sacks do; I Miller, 11 barrels apples; E Van Gorder, 20 do; D Wallace, 340 bags corn; J Grazier, 4 hhds job.

IMPORTS BY RIVER.

Wheeling.

PER MINERVA.—F V Gorden, 5 pkgs; G M Poe, 1 pkg sundries; John Herbert, 38 bbls apples, 1 do seed; Dorington, 100 sks oats; Clarke & Co, 24 rolls leather, 1 do skins, 84 sks wool; Ferguson 4 pkgs; Fleming & Steel, 6 bbls apples; Owner, 20 E bbls; Mooney, 11 bdls willows; S Harbaugh & Co, 7 sks; Fdr. S. Commissioners, 6 bbls berries; Fetzer & Armstrons, 36 bbls apples; Voight & Co, 80 do; Godfrey & Clark, 725 bbls paper; Christy 18 bbls apples; Owners, lot sundries.

Weekly Review of the Pig Iron Market.

PITTSBURGH, Aug. 27.

PIG IRON—Since the date of our last general review, the market has undergone considerable change. Manufacturers of Merchant Bar and Nails have advanced prices $20 per ton on all sizes of Iron, and $1 00 per keg on Nails. The effect was increased buoyancy in the Pig Iron market, and prices are fully $3 00 per ton on Forge, and $5 00 per ton on Foundry, better than at date of our last weekly report.

Receipts of Iron continue light, and all desirable lots are taken freely upon arrival at our quotations.

FOUNDRY IRON of the better grades are in great request, whilst the supply is scarcely equal to the demand. Below we give the week's transactions, The sales foot up to 3,489 tons.

SALES OF PIG IRON PER TON.

500 Tons Coal Smelted mixture of L. S. and native ore	$66 50	Cash.
300 tons L. S. Coal Smelted	67 00	Cash.
300 tons L. S. Coal Smelted	70 00-90	days
150 tons L. S. Coal Smelted	70 00	Cash.
100 tons L. S. Charcoal	80 00	Cash.
100 tons L. S. Charcoal Forge	80 00	Cash.
200 tons Red Short Anthracite	70 00	Cash.
100 tons Neutral Anthracite	72 00	Cash.
200 tons Neutral Anthracite	75 00	Cash.
200 tons Neutral Anthracite	75 00	Cash.
150 tons No. 1 Massilon	80 00	Cash.
170 tons Ashland Anthracite	72 00	Cash.
140 tons Anthracite Grey Neutral Mill Iron	75 00	Cash.
100 tons Grey Cornwall	66 50	Cash.

SALES HANGING ROCK PIG IRON.

130 tons Soft Hanging Rock	78 00	Cash.
2,9 tons Strong Cold Hanging R.	80 00	Cash.
140 tons Choice Hanging Rock	82 00	Cash.
250 tons No. 1 Foundry Hanging R	80 00	Cash.
50 tons No 1 Foundry Hanging R	82 00	Cash

BLOOMS.—We did not learn of a single sale. The market, however, was very firm.

Toledo Lumber Market.

August 24.

LUMBER—1st Clear, $45; 2d Clear, $40; 3d Clear or Box, $35; Stock Boards, $24; Common Boards, $23; Culled Boards, $15; Fencing, $22; Cull Fencing, $15; Flooring Strips, $33; 2d do, $40; Bolts, Scantling, and Timber, 18 feet and under, $22; A 1 18-inch Sawed Shingles, $6.00; No. 1 16-inch do do, $5.00; No. 2 16-inch do do, $4.00; No. 1 18-inch